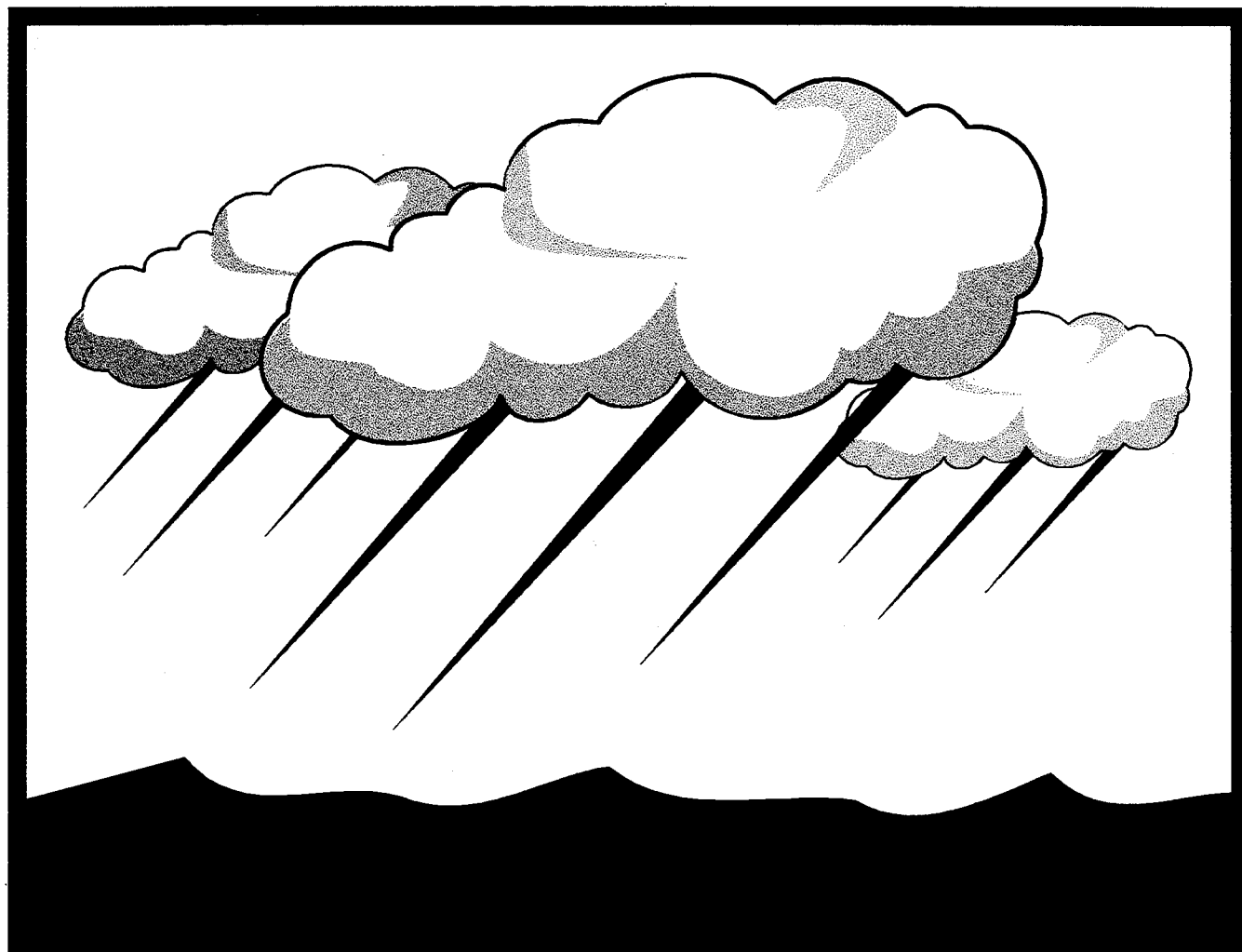


U.S. Department
of Transportation
**United States
Coast Guard**



STORM WATER MANAGEMENT GUIDE



COMDTPUB 11300.3
MARCH 1995

U.S. Department
of Transportation

United States
Coast Guard



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Subj: STORM WATER MANAGEMENT GUIDE

1. **PURPOSE.** This publication provides basic guidance for the management of storm water at all applicable Coast Guard shore activities.
2. **ACTION.** Area and district commanders, commanders of maintenance and logistics commands, commanding officers of headquarters units, Commander, Coast Guard Activities Europe shall ensure that their unit commanders are aware of the contents of this publication.
3. **DISCUSSION.**
 - a. Preventing pollutants from coming into contact with precipitation and ultimately being discharged into U.S. waters is the objective of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water discharge permit.
 - b. The core of a storm water permit is the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3). It identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at industrial activities and the Best Management Practices (BMP's) that will reduce or eliminate those pollutants in storm water discharges.
4. **PROCEDURES.** This Publication is directed to unit commanders, unit pollution prevention coordinators, and other personnel responsible for resolving storm water pollution problems at applicable units such as air stations, boat or ship repair facilities, and hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities. It will serve as an aid in interpreting, implementing, and complying with Federal, state, and local storm water regulations associated with industrial activities.


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CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW

ROLE OF THE UNIT COMMANDING OFFICER/OFFICER IN CHARGE(CO/OIC)

The ultimate goal of the storm water permitting program is to prevent pollutants from coming into contact with precipitation and ultimately being discharged into U.S. waters. Units must handle industrial materials in such a way that they do not mix with storm water runoff, thereby avoiding contamination that may affect the quality of water in the United States. The following subsections outline a set of actions Coast Guard unit (COs/OICs) take to comply with the current storm water regulations for industrial activities.

Apply for a Storm Water Permit

Depending on your HOST/TENANT agreement, either the HOST or TENANT shall apply for, maintain and hold any permits issued pursuant to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Only regulated industrial activities such as air stations, ship and boat repair facilities, or hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities need to apply for a storm water permit. If you are not a regulated industrial activity you do not need to apply for a permit. A detailed description of the NPDES storm water application process is presented in Chapter 2 on this guide.

Comply with the Permit

Permit compliance means taking those actions that are needed to fulfill permit conditions. The basic premise of this permitting program is to prevent contamination from the source. To do that, all permits require the development and implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3). Only NPDES permitted facilities are required to prepare such a plan. The plan will describe the management methods that the facility will use to prevent source materials from coming into contact with storm water. These practices are called "best management practices" (BMPs). It will also list the persons responsible for implementing those materials management methods. Chapter 3 of this guide describes permit requirements in greater detail, and Chapter 4 addresses permit compliance issues.

SWP3 development is a unit responsibility. The SWP3 and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan may be integrated. Contact your servicing CEU if you need assistance with preparing the SWP3 or SPCC plan. Remember, if you are not a regulated facility you do not need to develop a SWP3. Chapters 3 through 5 of this guide discuss pollution prevention plans.

Basic compliance requirements include the following:

- * Developing a site-specific SWP3.
- * Implementing the SWP3.
- * Monitoring storm water discharges.
- * Satisfying reporting requirements.

Update the SWP3 and Maintain Facility Records

The SWP3 program entails considerable paperwork. Record maintenance is time consuming but necessary. Your pollution prevention program will be evaluated principally in terms of how well you conform to your own plans. Maintain the pollution prevention plan's effectiveness and accuracy by updating it annually and modifying it as required by your permit conditions. Updating plans, facility information, and personnel data; recording specific events; and preparing documentation are all part of record maintenance. (refer to Chapter 3).

Avoid Receiving Notices of Violation

Notices of Violation (NOVs) and other enforcement actions create a poor image for the Coast Guard. Recognize that the primary reason for which you can receive an NOV under this program is the failure to adhere to your own SWP3.

Be Aware of Current and Future Regulations

Stay informed! As Commanding Officer, you are responsible for keeping current with new regulations. Knowing the regulations and their implications will enable you to be more successful in budget planning and allocation of limited resources.

Practice Pollution Prevention

Facilities with strong, well executed Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and SPCC plans will have cleaner sites and therefore fewer storm water contamination problems. Part of pollution prevention is awareness. Awareness of storm water problems may be generated through personnel training and visual reminders, such as signs and posters.

CHAPTER 2. STORM WATER REGULATIONS

BACKGROUND

Storm water is the runoff that results from rain falling on runways, loading docks, storage areas, and other areas exposed to rain. Pollutants may dissolve in the storm water, become suspended, or float on the surface. The runoff and pollutants are then discharged into receiving waters, such as streams and lakes. Storm water discharges have been increasingly identified as a significant source of water pollution. To address this problem, the 1987 Clean Water Act (CWA) amendments required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to publish regulations to control storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Pursuant to Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122-124, EPA published the NPDES permit application regulations for storm water discharges final ruling in the 16 November 1990 Federal Register (VOL. 55, No. 222). According to the November 16, 1990, final rule, facilities with a "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" are required to apply for a storm water permit.

EPA has defined the phrase "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" in terms of 11 categories of industrial activity (see Figure 2-1).

Regulators are currently targeting only those industries they feel have the potential to contaminate storm water runoff. Eventually, regulators will seek to control runoff from other sources such as parking lots, auto repair facilities, local gas stations and other small commercial operations.

COAST GUARD FACILITIES SUBJECT TO STORM WATER REGULATIONS

Only Coast Guard facilities conducting regulated industrial activities from which a point source discharges storm water to surface waters of the United States or to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) need a storm water permit. Examples of regulated activities include storm water runoff from Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 3731 ship repair, SIC 3732 boat repair, SIC 4581 airfields, and hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.

Commandant G-ECV originally submitted a group application for SIC 3732 and 4581 CG facilities to jump start the program, however EPA and the states have changed the "game plan". All units with applicable SICs who were part of the CG group application must submit another application either for an EPA permit (general) or a state permit (general) with the appropriate state/EPA permitting authority listed in Appendix B.

FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATORS

Storm water permitting authority may or may not have been delegated to your state. The issue is one of primacy, i.e., which government (state or Federal) has primary authority over the storm water program. States are in charge of implementing the storm water regulations if they have a delegated NPDES program, general and/or individual permitting authority, and Federal facilities permitting authority. However, EPA regional offices are in charge of implementing the storm water regulations in nondelegated states. A list of the appropriate permitting authorities is provided in Appendix B. You should know the regulating authority and have a point of contact at the state or Federal level, depending upon who has program primacy.

The availability of permitting options is a primary difference between Federal and state programs. Under the Federal program, EPA has issued two NPDES general permits: storm water associated with industrial activity (not including construction), and storm water from construction activities classified as associated with industrial activity. A facility located in a state in which the Federal government is the lead regulating authority has three permitting options: seek coverage under one or both of the EPA general permits, request individual permit coverage, or participate in the group permit process (leading to coverage under the multi-sector permit).

Options under state-delegated authority are more complicated. The states may have made available a variety of general permits based on industrial activities, as opposed to just the two general permit types issued by EPA. Some states also will not recognize the group permit process, and you must seek other alternatives. Individual permit coverage is always an option regardless of the regulating authority.

THE PERMITTING PROCESS

Facilities requiring a permit under the storm water regulations must file an application and pay any applicable application fee. Provided below is a summary of the various application processes and types of NPDES storm water permits available. Storm water permits are usually good for 5 years (permit duration), after which the permit must be renewed.

Application Procedures

There are three permit application processes; Individual, General, and Group.

Individual

Under the individual track you submit EPA forms 1 and 2F to the permitting authority. Blank forms are contained in Appendix C. The regulators will write a draft permit and initiate public notice procedures. After the permit is finalized, it will be issued to your facility. This application process is complicated, and unless directed by the permitting authority, do not file an individual application.

General

This is the recommended option for all applicable industrial facilities. Under this track, you file an EPA notice of intent (NOI) or state equivalent as required by your permitting authority. A blank NOI form is contained in Appendix C. The regulator will review your application and if it is accepted, your facility will be allowed to discharge under a general permit. Under the general permit track, all permit conditions are known since they are set and have been published in the state/Federal register. General permits differ from individual permits because they have already been drafted and reviewed through the public notice process. If the general permit application is rejected, you will be required to file an individual application. In most cases, the general permit is effective 48 hours after the NOI is filed unless the regulatory agency objects to your application.

Group

The group application track is not accepted by a majority of the delegated states and therefore is no longer an acceptable option. The original intent was that similar facilities would file together and create a "representative group". Any groups approved by EPA would then wait for EPA to develop model permits. The models would be forwarded for review to state and regional authorities. At these levels, the model can be used in whatever form the authorities wish. It can be tailored and issued to facilities in the state or region as a general permit or it can be used as the basis for drafting individual permits.

Group applicants are currently in a state of limbo. The 1 October 1993 deadline for which all facilities were required to have a permit has passed without EPA distributing the model permits. Technically, all group participants are now operating without a storm water permit and must submit an application either for an EPA permit (general) or a state permit (general) with the appropriate state/EPA permitting authority listed in Appendix B.

Permit Fees

In many cases, a fee may be associated with obtaining a permit. EPA-regulated states usually do not charge an application fee, while state run programs may charge anywhere from \$100 to \$500 for a general permit and \$500 to \$1,000 for an individual permit. In addition to the initial permit fee, your state may require an annual maintenance fee. Check with your state permitting authority.

Permit Renewals

A permit is good from the effective date of the permit until the permit expiration date, which is usually a 5-year term. There is no guarantee that permit conditions will remain the same as they are today. With EPA's tiered permitting strategy, expect to see major changes in your permit upon permit renewal.

NPDES STORM WATER PERMITS

The application process consists of three routes or tracks - individual, general and group - leading to two types of permits: the individual permit and the general permit.

Filing an individual application (EPA Forms 1 and 2F or state equivalent), will result in the receipt of an individual permit (typically after negotiations with your permitting authority). Individual permits are tailored to the facility, generally include detailed monitoring requirements, and are usually more expensive to implement. When an individual permit is issued, you will receive a copy of the permit, with its effective date and expiration date listed on the first page.

Filing a general application (NOI for or state equivalent) will result in the receipt of a general permit or, in some cases, an individual permit. Regulators may decide that general permits are not appropriate in your situation and may issue you an individual permit instead.

General permits are attractive because they are typically generic, usually less stringent, and less expensive to implement than individual permits. Requirements found in a general permit have already been established and are typically not negotiable. You may not "receive" a copy of the general permit; many states publish the general permit in the state/Federal registers and send you a letter telling you to abide by the conditions of that permit.

Filing as part of a "group" application (EPA Forms 1 and 2F) was intended to result in the receipt of a general or an individual permit tailored to your group. EPA allowed facilities with similar operations and discharges to file a group application. EPA used information from those groups to develop a multi-sector permit. The multi-sector permit is really a type of general permit specifically written/tailored to the industry information collected from the group applications. This permitting strategy has become more complicated than EPA had anticipated. Many states with primacy have chosen not to recognize the multi-sector permit, and require facilities to seek a state general or individual permit. The remaining states with primacy may use the EPA multi-sector permit in some form when issuing a facility its storm water permit. In EPA lead states, facilities will still have the option of choosing the multi-sector permit, or filing for coverage under the EPA baseline general permit.

No matter what application route is chosen, facilities with an existing NPDES permit may face yet another scenario. In some cases, regulators may include storm water discharge requirements in the facility's existing NPDES permit rather than issue the facility a separate storm water permit (issue a permit modification) immediately, or may elect to wait until your existing NPDES permit expires and then add storm water requirements to the renewal permit.

In summary, two factors cause difficulty in determining which permit a facility may receive: the authority of the regulators (to deny an application/permit path), and the identity of the entity that holds primacy (state or federal government). Much is based on the discretion of the regulators.

FIGURE 2-1a
Industrial Facilities That Must Submit Applications
for Storm Water Permits (Phase I)

40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) Subpart	Description
(i)	Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutants effluent standards under 40 CFR, Subchapter N (except facilities which are exempt under category (xi)).
(ii)	<p>Facilities classified as:</p> <p>SIC 24 (except 2434) Lumber and Wood Products SIC 26 (except 265 and 267) Paper and Allied Products SIC 28 (except 283 and 285) Chemicals and Allied Products SIC 29 Petroleum and Coal Products SIC 311 Leather Tanning and Finishing SIC 32 (except 323) Stone, Clay and Glass Products SIC 33 Primary Metal Industries SIC 3441 Fabricated Structural Metal SIC 373 Ship and Boat Building and Repairing</p>
(iii)	<p>Facilities classified as SIC 10 through 14, including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the site of such operations.</p> <p>SIC 10 Metal Mining SIC 11 Anthracite Mining SIC 12 Coal Mining SIC 13 Oil and Gas Extraction SIC 14 Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels</p>
(iv)	Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
(v)	Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D or RCRA.
(vi)	<p>Facilities involved in the recycling of material, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but not limited to those classified as:</p> <p>SIC 5015 Motor Vehicle Parts, Used SIC 5093 Scrap and Waste Materials</p>
(vii)	Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites.
(viii)	<p>Transportation facilities which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport de-icing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport de-icing operations, or which are otherwise listed in another category, are included.</p> <p>SIC 40 Railroad Transportation SIC 41 Local and Suburban Transit SIC 42 (except 4221-25) Motor Freight and Warehousing SIC 43 U.S. Postal Service SIC 44 Water Transportation SIC 45 Transportation by Air SIC 5171 Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals</p>

FIGURE 2-1b
Industrial Facilities That Must Submit Applications
for Storm Water Permits (Phase I) (continued)

40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) Subpart	Description
(ix)	Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of the sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.
(x)	Construction activity including clearing, grading, and excavation activities except operations that result in the disturbance of less than 5 acres of total land area and those that are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
(xi)	<p>Facilities under the following SICs [which are not otherwise included in categories (ii)-(x)], including only storm water discharges where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, byproducts, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water.</p> <p>SIC 20 Food and Kindred Products SIC 21 Tobacco Products SIC 22 Textile Mill Products SIC 23 Apparel and Other Textile Products SIC 2434 Wood Kitchen Cabinets SIC 25 Furniture and Fixtures SIC 265 Paperboard Containers and Boxes SIC 267 Converted Paper and Paper Board Products (except containers and boxes) SIC 27 Printing and Publishing SIC 283 Drugs SIC 285 Paints, Varnishes, Lacquer, Enamels SIC 30- Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products SIC 31 (except 311) Leather and Leather Products SIC 323 Products of Purchased Glass SIC 34 (except 3441) Fabricated Metal Products SIC 35 Industrial Machinery and Equipment, except Electrical SIC 36 Electronic and Other Electric Equipment SIC 37 (except 373) Transportation Equipment SIC 38 Instruments and Related Products SIC 39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries SIC 4221 Farm Products Warehousing and Storage SIC 4222 Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage SIC 4225 General Warehousing and Storage</p>

CHAPTER 3. THE PERMIT

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Preventing pollutants from coming into contact with precipitation and ultimately being discharged into U.S. waters is the objective of storm water permitting. The basic contents of each permit are similar regardless of whether your facility receives an individual, general, or multi-sector permit. The permit will specify who is covered, the conditions under which the facility is covered, and what needs to be done to comply with the permit. Expect to see requirements for the development and implementation of storm water pollution prevention plans, best management practices, monitoring/sampling, reporting, and standard conditions. The following sections discuss these requirements in detail.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans

The core of a storm water permit is an SWP3. The basic premise of that plan is to prevent storm water contamination from occurring in the first place. It identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at industrial activities and the BMPs that will reduce or eliminate those pollutants in storm water discharges. Identification of BMPs and recommendations for implementing them are a major part of an SWP3 (see Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1 is a flowchart showing each step involved in developing and implementing a successful plan. As shown in this flowchart, the steps have been grouped into five general phases, which are: (1) planning and organization; (2) assessment; (3) BMP identification; (4) implementation; and (5) evaluation/monitoring. A sample SWP3 is provided in Appendix E. It is an actual Coast Guard SWP3, which can be used as a guide to develop a site-specific SWP3 for your facility.

Storm Water Discharges

Most Coast Guard storm water pollution problems arise from areas in which spills and leaking materials are exposed to storm water or in which stored materials are exposed to precipitation (including snowmelt). Many of those problems result from poor housekeeping or poor operating procedures. When conducting daily activities around the facility, check for obvious signs of storm water contamination.

Visual observation is an effective and easy method for detecting operations that have the potential to create storm water problems. The following are some common examples of potential problems:

- * Oil sheen or other contaminants on or in standing or running water
- * Stains on the ground or unusual discoloration of earth or other surfaces, outfalls, or drainage areas
- * Stressed vegetation (e.g., dying trees, patches of dead grass)
- * Unclean areas (e.g., storage area in disarray, poor housekeeping)
- * Poorly maintained, corroded, or damaged containers (e.g., drums, tanks).

Non-Storm Water Discharges

SWP3s also require a "certification of non-storm water discharges." That certification is a testimony that all storm water discharges (outfalls, etc.) have been tested for the presence of non-storm water discharges. It acts as a check for illicit connections to your storm water discharge systems. Visual inspections, plant schematic reviews, and dye testing are a few EPA-recommended methods of testing for non-storm water discharges.

A common non-storm water discharge at Coast Guard Facilities is vehicle or aircraft washings that drain into storm sewers. (This type of discharge is a process water discharge and requires an NPDES permit.) Non-storm water discharges occurring at industrial areas are not allowable under the storm water regulations (unless authorized by your permit) and must be discouraged.

All vehicle or aircraft washings should take place at dedicated sites, such as washrack areas. However, some common problems may exist in washrack areas. Overspray and clogged drains are typical concerns. Proper operation and maintenance of washrack facilities is key to preventing washwater from being improperly discharged. Should washings occur near a storm drain, runoff must be kept from entering the storm sewers.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Figure 3-2 details the components of a good BMP. A BMP is a measure and control that a facility must implement where storm water contamination exists. The eight activities listed in Figure 3-2 are called "baseline" BMPs because they are inherent to a sound operation, and must be in place whenever potentially hazardous or polluting materials are used. Baseline BMPs are inexpensive, relatively simple, applicable to many industries, and are usually nonstructural. They entail working with an approach that may already be proven rather than implementing more costly structural controls. Facilities will already have some BMPs in place for quality control, accident and fire prevention, worker health and safety, or compliance with other regulations.

In some situations, where baseline BMPs are not adequate to solve your storm water pollution problems, you will need to implement "advanced" BMPs. Advanced BMPs are tailored to your specific needs; are usually structural; and may involve changes in process, containment and diversion, recycling, materials substitution, and treatment (e.g., oil and water separators). Check that the advanced BMPs used will conform to, or be consistent with, other environmental plans at your facility.

Most states require a facility to develop and then implement an SWP3 that is specific to the facility within a given time frame. Some states also require you to submit a copy of the SWP3 to the local authority. All this information is contained within the permit. Read the permit carefully and identify SWP3 deadlines and submittal requirements.

Monitoring/Sampling Requirements

Each permit may require you to monitor storm water runoff from certain industrial activities. For activities whose storm water runoff must be monitored, the permit will specify what pollutants to monitor for, how often you must sample, when you must sample, and where you must report your findings.

In an individual permit, the monitoring requirements are facility-specific. General permits require monitoring at several kinds of industrial activities. If you have a general permit, you need only monitor for those activities present at your facility. Most common are annual and/or semi-annual monitoring requirements for land disposal units, aircraft areas, shipbuilding facilities, and specified sanitary sewage treatment facilities. Identify which activities you have on site and which specific activity permit requirements are applicable to you.

The permit may have numeric limits for the parameters to be monitored. If it does, follow sampling and violation reporting procedures specified in the permit. It may be that many of the pollutants you are monitoring will not have a numeric limit. Sampling for the presence of certain pollutants provides authorities with an opportunity to observe what is occurring at your facility. It acts as an indicator of the effectiveness of your pollution prevention measures.

Sampling involves collecting grab and composite samples of storm water from a "representative" storm event, and analyzing the samples for required pollutants, as outlined in your permit. Most states have adopted EPA's definition of a representative storm event: "...an event greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall occurring at least 72 hours after the previous storm event." A typical monitoring plan includes collection of grab samples during the first 30 minutes of discharge; collection of composite samples (flow-weighted or time-weighted) in each hour of the first 3 hours or the length of the discharge, whichever is less; determination of the volume of storm water runoff; and analysis of samples for specified pollutants.

The permit will indicate the sampling method required for each parameter, as well as the sampling frequency. Most permits typically require sampling for the basic conventional pollutants: oil and grease, acidity, total suspended solids (TSS), and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) or chemical oxygen demand (COD). Sampling may be done in-house by qualified CG personnel, or it may be done under contract. The sampling protocols, as described in 40 CFR 136, must be observed.

Monitoring and sampling differ. Monitoring is a "program", or set of activities conducted to measure the effects of your operations on the environment. A monitoring program can include site inspections, flow calculations, toxicity testing, and sampling. The program will tell you how to sample, when to sample, and how often to sample. Sampling is one method of determining the quantitative impact of regulated activities on storm water runoff. It consists of the physical act of going out and collecting the water, and then analyzing it for pollutants.

Authorities may use monitoring and sampling results to issue your facility a permit modification or an enforcement order. Based on these results, they may determine that your facility is discharging unacceptable quantities of a pollutant. An administrative enforcement order, if issued to your facility, requires you to take specified actions to reduce the pollutant loadings of that parameter.

Reporting Requirements

Facilities may be required to report semi-annual and/or annual sampling results on a discharge monitoring report (DMR) form or equivalent (depending on the industrial activity). Your own permit provides for facility-specific reporting requirements. The reporting requirements section of the permit also provides an address for mailing the DMR forms.

Keep a copy of all reports on file at the facility. DMR forms should be submitted to the regulatory authority by the individual responsible for environmental compliance. That individual (the facility engineer, pollution prevention coordinator, or subject matter specialist) may also sign the document, if the authority has been delegated down to the individual by the unit CO/OIC.

Standard Conditions

Regardless of permit type, certain standard conditions are typically found in most permits. Standard conditions include duty to comply, criminal and/or civil penalties for noncompliance, permit renewal information, signatory requirements, information on modification/reissuance/termination of permit.

SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313 REQUIREMENTS

Your permit may reference SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) Title III, Section 313 requirements. Federal facilities are now required to report under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA).

Implications from the Storm Water Perspective

Coast Guard installations subject to Section 313 requirements must include provisions for addressing the storage, processing, and handling of "water priority chemicals" in the SWP3s. These water priority chemicals are a subset of the chemicals identified in SARA Title III, Section 313 toxic chemicals list (40 CFR 372.65).

Thus, if your facility is subject to toxic release inventory (TRI) requirements, you must address measures for preventing the water priority chemicals from coming into contact with precipitation in your SWP3. Additionally, water priority areas are subject to specific requirements for containment devices, etc., that are more demanding than the requirements in other areas. All water priority/toxic chemicals, even those below TRI reporting thresholds, must be included with the required inventory of exposed materials in the SWP3.

Professional Engineer Certification

The SWP3s written for facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 must be reviewed and certified by a registered professional engineer (P.E.). These P.E.s are not required to write the SWP3, only to review it and certify that the SWP3 meets permit requirements and is consistent with good engineering practices. The EPA general permit requires recertification of the SWP3s every three years or when significant facility modifications occur (e.g., the addition of a new storage or material handling areas). Contact your servicing CEU for engineering assistance.

Monitoring

Under EPA's general permit, storm water discharges from EPCRA, Section 313 facilities require semi-annual monitoring and an annual reporting of results. Most state general permits also address monitoring and reporting requirements for storm water from Section 313 facilities.

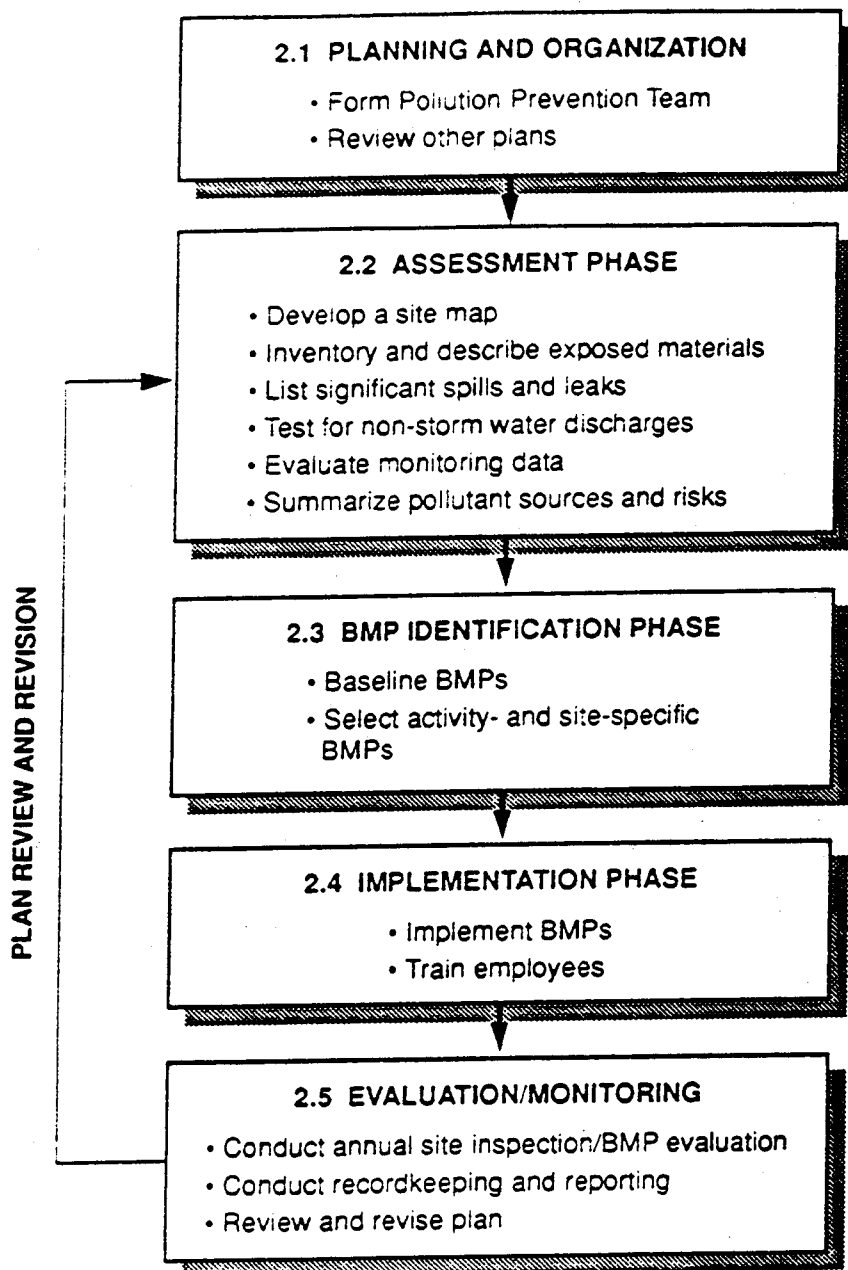


FIGURE 3-1 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FLOWCHART

FIGURE 3-2

Key Components of EPA Best Management Practices

BASELINE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
<p>The description of storm water management controls should have as a minimum the following components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Good housekeeping: requires maintenance of areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges.◆ Preventive maintenance: includes timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices; inspection and testing of facility equipment; and proper maintenance of facility equipment and systems.◆ Visual inspections: identify qualified plant personnel to inspect plant equipment and areas; track results of inspection to ensure that appropriate actions are taken; maintain records of all inspections.◆ Spill Prevention and response: identify areas in which spills can occur and their drainage points; specify material handling procedures, storage requirements and proper equipment use; provide appropriate spill cleanup equipment to personnel.◆ Sediment and erosion prevention: identify areas that have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify measures used to limit erosion.◆ Management of runoff: contain narrative of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices; implement measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate.◆ Employee training: inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the SWP3. Training should include spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, and materials management practices.◆ Recordkeeping and reporting: include incidents such as spills or other discharges along with other information describing quality and quantity of storm water discharges as part of the records. Document all inspections and maintenance activities. Maintain records for one year after permit expires.

Source: EPA Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, September 1992.

CHAPTER 4. COMPLYING WITH THE PERMIT

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Once you receive a permit, read it carefully. Note that if your facility is operating under a general permit, you may not have received the actual permit. It may be that the permit was or will be published in the Federal/state register. In that situation, you may only receive a letter from the regulator saying that you are covered, and you must abide by the terms of that permit immediately. If you receive nothing, your filing of an NOI form is the initiation of your obligation to comply with the provisions of the general permit. Whatever the circumstances, make a list of all milestones and submittal requirements. You should also be able to answer the following questions:

- * Who is my regulating authority? State or regional EPA?
- * What kind of permit do I have? EPA general, state general, multi-sector, or individual?
Or are the storm water requirements being incorporated into an existing NPDES permit?
- * When does my permit expire? Five years after permit issuance? Date?
- * What are my SWP3 submittal requirements and deadlines?
Submit copy of my SWP3 to authorities or keep it on site?
Deadlines?
- * What monitoring and sampling requirements are applicable to my facility? What regulated industrial activities take place at my facility? What must I sample for, and when? Who, specifically, will take the samples?
- * When must I monitor for each activity at the facility?
Annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or weekly?
- * To whom do I report this information? What address is given in my permit?
- * If applicable, when are the Discharge Monitoring Reports or equivalents due? Semi-annually or annually? Dates?
- * Who is responsible for submitting DMR forms or other required paperwork? The facility engineer?

- * Did the unit CO/OIC delegate signatory authority to the Pollution Prevention Coordinator (PPC)? Facility engineer? Is the delegation letter on file?
- * Who are my points of contact at the regulatory authority? What contact person is identified in the permit? Check Appendix B.
- * Where must I monitor, and for what?
You must monitor any discharge of storm water (into a discrete conveyance leading to a water body of the United States) from the facility associated with a regulated industrial activity that requires monitoring. One key to identifying the activities that need monitoring is the existence of a discrete conveyance that discharges storm water from a point source into a water body. Be aware that some states interpret point source quite liberally, clarify this with your permitting authority. Such activities and outfalls should already be identified in your permit application and the facility's SWP3. Actual pollutants to be sampled will be listed in your permit.
- * What laboratory will perform the sample analysis? Are they certified?
Ask whether you have a contract in place for this support or whether the work will be done by an on site laboratory. There is no Federal requirement to use a certified laboratory. However, certain states may require the use of a certified laboratory. Laboratory analysis must comply with analytical procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 136. Whether the analysis is done on-site or off-site, does the laboratory know what is required in terms of sampling protocols and reporting formats? To whom will the lab reports be delivered? Who will review them?

PERMIT COMPLIANCE OBJECTIVES

Complying with the permit is the main objective. Effective program management goals include the following:

- * Meet all deadlines and certification requirements
- * Conduct required actions in a timely manner
- * Meet all applicable numeric limitations
- * Keep information and plans current
- * Provide accurate and thorough recordkeeping

These effective program management objectives are described in the following subsections.

Deadline and Certification Requirements

Any permit will specify actions that must be undertaken within a given time frame (i.e., by the due dates). You are responsible for knowing what action is required, when, and by whom (and if applicable, to whom any reporting should be directed). Figure 4-1, derived from EPA's general permit requirements, shows examples of typical deadlines that may be specified in your permit. You can expect to see similar deliverables and deadlines in the multi-sector permit, as well as in many of the state general permits and individual permits. The following paragraphs explain the columns in Figure 4-1.

- * **Deliverable** - Refers to common actions that are required as part of a storm water permit. For example, one major requirement is the development of an SWP3.
- * **Due Date** - Refers to specific time deadlines for certain deliverables. Sometimes due dates are given by the number of days from a reference point such as the permit issuance date. For example, SWP3s are due 180 days from the date the permit is issued.
- * **Frequency** - Refers to how often you must produce the deliverable. For example, SWP3s require annual updates, plus modifications any time a major change that occurs on site has an impact on storm water.
- * **Submittal** - Refers to whether that document must be submitted to the regulatory agency. Since many states do not require SWP3 submittal, this condition will vary depending on the state. Regardless of submittal requirements, facilities should retain a copy of all deliverables on site.

If you anticipate trouble in meeting a deadline, notify your regulatory agency immediately, explain why you cannot meet the deadline, and request a time extension. Do that in writing and have an authorized person sign it. Keep a copy of any correspondence in your facility files. Correspondence should be sent in a manner that requires the regulatory agency to acknowledge receipt (e.g., certified mail).

Timely Execution of Required Permit Actions

To reiterate, it is extremely important that you implement all required permit actions in a timely manner. In addition to performing the required actions, you must document all of the actions taken. Regulators tend to view the absence of documentation as an indication that the action did not occur. This caution applies to specified permit deadlines as well as permit actions, such as facility training and inspections that have no specified deadlines. Most permits require BMPs, which can entail some structural and nonstructural controls. The permittee may be asked to conduct annual facility personnel training and inspections as part of a BMP. Implementation of BMPs may include the following:

- * **Preventive maintenance of structural controls:** Inspect and maintain equipment and storm water related devices, such as oil/water separators, catch basins, and containment area, on a consistent basis. Test facility equipment and systems for failure. Solutions may involve cleaning, repairing, or replacing the equipment or system.
- * **Inspections:** Your SWP3 will require visual inspections of facility equipment and areas of potential storm water contamination. Develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) to track or follow-up on actions taken as a result of an inspection. Consider drafting a checklist of what areas to inspect and what to look for during the inspection. Remember to document all inspections.
- * **Training:** Personnel training programs are typically required. Good housekeeping, materials management practices, and spill response are typical topics covered in a training program.

Your facility's SWP3 will not provide detailed requirements on how to implement the BMPs; it will merely describe the BMPs selected. The PPC or facility engineer will best know how to implement the BMPs identified in the plan.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

In order to protect a body of water's designated use, states may impose water quality-based limits on industrial activities. Your objective should be to eliminate all identifiable sources of storm water pollution. By doing that, you are most likely to be within the limits when the samples are taken. Failure to meet numeric limits can result in enforcement action against a facility.

If your facility exceeds the limits, try to resolve the problem with changes to nonstructural controls and practices. Better housekeeping, such as more diligent clean-up of storage areas, may help lower pollutant concentrations in storm water discharges, enabling your facility to stay in compliance. If those actions do not resolve the problem, you may need to modify existing structural controls (e.g., project-oriented controls such as structural barriers, berms, and catch basins), which can be expensive. Always utilize all feasible nonstructural controls before implementing any structural controls. When in doubt about what will work best in a given situation, consult with your servicing CEU.

Information and Plan Updates

Most permits require you to keep information and plans current. Notify your regulating authority in writing of any changes at the facility, such as elimination or addition of an activity, and then modify your SWP3 or reflect those changes. The reasons for amending an SWP3 are specified in your permit.

The EPA general permit clause entitled "Keeping Plans Current" states that plans shall be amended under one of the following conditions:

- * Whenever a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance could reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water (e.g., aboveground tanks, vehicle maintenance and washing, or loading/unloading areas).
- * If the SWP3 proves ineffective in minimizing pollutants.
- * If the SWP3 proves ineffective in achieving the objective of controlling pollutants in storm water.

Plan updates should incorporate new BMPs into the SWP3 to address the new potential sources of pollutants. Management practices can be as simple as scheduled sweeping of the material loading area. Remember that the purpose of the BMPs is to keep the pollutants out of storm water runoff by reducing material exposure to storm water, directing the storm water away from contaminated areas or reducing the volume of potentially polluting materials on the site.

Your regulating authority has access to review any amendments to the plan.

Documentation and Recordkeeping

It is important to document all actions, correspondence, and other events related to your storm water program. Any actions taken (such as telephone calls to regulators, attempts to correct equipment failure, analyses, etc.) that represent a "good faith" effort on your part to correct a deficiency should be documented. The main purpose for that documentation is to protect yourself from compliance proceedings against the facility, by demonstrating good faith efforts and evidence of actions taken. You must use your own judgement when deciding what needs to be documented and what does not.

Make sure the files are in order at all times. The filing system should be clear and easy to understand. Filing by topic and chronology is one widely used method. Most permits require you to keep a copy of all storm water-related documents for at least 1 year after the permit expires. The EPA requires sampling data to be kept for 6 years from the date of collection.

REPRESENTATIVE DISCHARGES

In the case of identical storm water outfalls, the EPA general permit allows you to test the effluent of one such outfall and report the data as applying to the other identical outfalls known as representative discharges. The facility's SWP3 should provide a detailed description of the outfalls and explain why the discharges are expected to be identical. Representative discharges mean that an industrial activity occurs in more than one location on site. Your facility's SWP3 should have already addressed the issue of identical outfalls, and you need only to refer to your SWP3.

FIGURE 4-1

Specified EPA General Permit Deadlines

Deliverable	Due date	Frequency	Submittal
SWP3	180 days from permit issuance	Once (plus updates)	No
SWP3 Implementation	365 days from permit issuance	Once	No
Non-storm water discharge certification ^a	180 days from permit issuance	Once	No ^b
Discharge monitoring reports	Jan 28th — EPCRA, Section 313 April 28th — Primary metals/coal pile/battery reclaimers Oct 28th — Land disposal	Once per year	Yes ^c
Toxicity testing ^d	180 days from permit issuance	Twice per year	Yes
Permit renewal ^e	Aug 1 – Sept 29, 1997 (EPA general permit expires Oct 1, 1997)	Every 5 years	Yes

^aTo be included in the SWP3.

^bMust notify regulator of failure to certify.

^cFor those industrial activities listed only.

^dOnly applicable to those discharges required to conduct toxicity testing.

^eOnly if you choose continued coverage under the EPA general permit.

CHAPTER 5. RUNNING THE STORM WATER PROGRAM

FOLLOW YOUR FACILITY SWP3

It is up to you and your staff to implement the SWP3 once it is written. It should contain specific requirements for maintenance of structural controls, site evaluations and inspections, training etc. You should be sure to follow your plan exactly and within the time frames specified. Your SWP3 is a living document that must be continuously updated to reflect any changes at your facility. The EPA believes the number one cause of storm water NOV's in the future will be failure to implement the SWP3 as written.

MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH REGULATORS

You should develop and maintain a good relationship with your point of contact at the regulating authority. In general, regulators see their mission as ensuring that the regulated facilities voluntarily comply. Voluntary compliance provides them with the important indicator and assurance of long-term compliance. Build an atmosphere of good faith and credibility. You would like the regulators to work with you rather than against you. A professional, courteous, open, and cooperative approach will likely prove most successful.

Specific communications with the regulators will be necessary for the following reasons:

- * To learn, in a timely manner, of any changes to the regulations or any new regulations that will affect your facility. Stay one step ahead, and plan your environmental budgets accordingly.
- * To notify your point of contact, where applicable, of any problems occurring at your unit. Most permits discuss actions that need to be taken in case of incidents, such as spills, and other reporting requirements. Common requirements include the following:
 - * Releases in excess of reportable quantities. When a release contains a hazardous substance in amounts greater than or equal to reportable quantities as specified in 40 CFR 117 or 40 CFR 302, during a 24-hour period, most permits will require you to take the following actions:

- * Notify the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and/or designated state agency as soon as possible
- * Modify your SWP3 within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release, as outlined in your permit
- * Submit written details of the release to your regulator within 14 calendar days, as outlined in your permit.

Maintaining continuous contact shows a good faith effort to comply with the storm water requirements.

ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIPS

Apart from the need for external communications with regulators, additional interactive requirements are important for effective program execution. Administering an effective storm water program depends on your ability to coordinate expertise from different functional areas of the facility. Although your group may be in charge of implementing this program, you need the cooperation of other offices to do so successfully.

Your SWP3 should contain a detailed description of the responsibilities assigned to each pollution prevention team member. Whom should your team include? A good team includes those personnel most familiar with the facility and its operations. To be effective, the team should not have more than 5-10 members. The team is responsible for establishing good channels of communication and ensuring that everyone is able to function in a cooperative partnership. The team should consist of representatives from all areas of operations. If it does not, then it is important at least to establish strong relationships with a number of organizations both within the facility and outside it.

BUILD ON EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AT YOUR FACILITY

Your facility may have already incorporated storm water management practices into day-to-day operations as part of an environmental plan required by other regulations. Elements of the SWP3 may coincide with those other plans, and you may be able to build upon those plans or at least to coordinate effectively to decrease duplication. Incorporate your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan and Contingency Plan into your SWP3 by reference; it will make your SWP3 more compact and you will avoid having to update the SWP3 to reflect changes in other plans. Do not replicate other existing plans in your SWP3.

MAJOR CHANGES ON SITE

What do you do when major changes occur on site such as conducting new operations, modifications to existing operations and termination of operations?

New operations

What should you do when your facility is conducting new operations (e.g., a regulated industrial activity) on site? For example, if you are building a new sewage treatment plant, or other new building (e.g., a storage warehouse) on site, you will need to do the following:

- * Notify proper authorities (construction of new buildings may fall under a storm water construction permit)
- * Amend the SWP3 to reflect the changes
- * Incorporate storm water pollution prevention in the design of the new operation.

Most permits require you to provide your regulatory authority with written notification and a description of the new operations a specified number of days prior to the commencement of the new activity. Even if you believe that these new operations will not affect the quality of the storm water in that area, you should submit the notification, and indicate your viewpoint. State why the new operations will have no impact on storm water discharges.

Modifications to Existing Operations

Modifications to existing operations may include the addition of a new industrial activity (such as painting, degreasing operations, or boat repair). Treat a modification similarly to the way you treat new operations. If required by your regulator, submit a letter describing the modification and how it will or will not affect the nature of current storm water discharges. Modify your SWP3 to reflect changes in the time frame specified by your permit. Regulatory agencies may request that you submit sampling data from the modified activity.

Termination of Operations

The termination of an on-site operation is to be treated as a modification. Submit written notification or termination of that operation where stipulated in permit conditions and request a permit modification to reflect the changes. In most cases, you will be required to amend your SWP3.

CHAPTER 6. LOOKING AHEAD

EPA's STRATEGY: TIERED PERMITTING

How Does the Strategy Progress?

When issuing permits, the EPA issues a four-tier set of priorities to be implemented over time. We are currently in Tier I- baseline permitting. EPA has not given any indication of when Tier II-IV will be implemented. An outline of the progression in EPA's permitting strategy is provided below:

- * **Tier I- Baseline permitting.** On the basis of studies, EPA has targeted those industrial activities found to have significant impact on the quality of storm water runoff.
- * **Tier II- Watershed permitting.** In this tier, EPA will target those facilities within watersheds where the water quality has been shown to be adversely affected by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.
- * **Tier III- Industry-specific permitting.** In Tier III, EPA will target specific industrial categories for individual or industry-specific permits.
- * **Tier IV- Facility-specific permitting.** In Tier IV, EPA will target specific facilities for individual permits.

How Does This Strategy Affect Your Facility?

If you are not currently covered by a permit or do not need a permit, the more stringent conditions of the tiers beyond Tier I may necessitate your applying for a permit at a future date. This may be the case for those facilities that are not part of the group application.

If you are located in a state in which EPA is the regulating authority, your facility may have to deal with additional requirements in the future. The new requirements based on Tiers II-IV are highly likely to be more stringent than the permit you have now. The more stringent requirements may come in the form of water quality-based numeric limits for certain pollutants, additional monitoring or sampling requirements, or additional regulated activities.

If you are located in an NPDES state, chances are that water quality requirements have already been addressed. In that case, your facility may not be the recipient of a modified permit. If the state alters its permitting strategy, the new strategy will probably take effect after your permit expires and during the permit renewal stage.

STORM WATER PROGRAM - PHASE II

Section 402(p)(6) of the Clean Water Act mandates Phase II of the national storm water program to target those areas "that are not currently covered." At present, EPA is still seeking clarification of exactly what that means. Examples of potential Phase II discharges that may be regulated are industrial activities not regulated in Phase I; commercial activities with industrial components (e.g., gas stations); large parking lots; recreational facilities; and residential property.

The 9 September 1992 Federal Register refers to a Phase II storm water Proposed Rule. The 9 September reference sought comments on the three major components of Phase II still under debate:

- * Targeting strategies and scope of coverage. Identify activities and other discharges to be regulated under Phase II.
- * Control strategies. Decide who must run Phase II and whether it will be done at the Federal level or the state level, with mandatory nationwide controls or regional authority.
- * Deadlines. When the decisions must be made and the timetable for Phase II discharges.

This proposed ruling can have a significant impact on the Coast Guard, depending on what is regulated. Many of the smaller units that currently are not regulated may need to obtain permits or take some other specified actions. The Phase II Draft Report to Congress was published in October 1993.

APPENDIX A

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL

CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES

APPENDIX A

SIC CODES

SIC

Code Industry

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

3731 Ship building and repairing
3732 Boat building and repairing

TRANSPORTATION BY AIR

4581 Airports, flying fields, and services

JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY

9229 Public order and safety

APPENDIX B

STATE PERMITTING AUTHORITIES

State Permitting Authorities

State Permitting Authorities (as of March 1994)

STATE	FEDERAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY	POINTS OF CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Alabama	Alabama	John Poole	(205) 271-7852
Alaska	EPA Region 10 — WA	Steve Bubnick Kathy Collins	(206) 553-8399
Arizona	EPA Region 9 — CA	Eugene Bromley	(415) 744-1906
Arkansas	Arkansas	Steve Patrick Mark Bradley	(501) 562-7444
California	California	Archie Matthews Jessie M. Diez, Chief	(916) 657-1110 (916) 657-0756
Colorado	EPA Region 8 — CO	Bob Shankland Vernon Berry	(303) 293-1260
Connecticut	Connecticut	Don Gonyea Chris Stone	(203) 566-7167
Delaware	EPA Region 3 — PA	Kevin Magerr	(215) 597-1651
District of Columbia	EPA Region 3 — PA	Kevin Magerr	(215) 597-1651
Florida	EPA Region 4 — GA	Chris Thomas	(404) 347-2391
Georgia	Georgia	Will Salter	(404) 656-4887
Hawaii	Hawaii	Mark Tomomitsu Dennis Lau, Chief	(808) 586-4309
Idaho	EPA Region 10 — WA	Steve Bubnick Kathy Collins	(206) 553-8399
Illinois	Illinois	Sue Epperson Timothy Kluge	(217) 782-0610
Indiana	Indiana	Katherine Hess Laura Bieberich	(317) 232-8704
Iowa	Iowa	Monica Wnuk Terry Kirshenman	(515) 281-7017 (515) 281-8693
Kansas	Kansas	Eric Staab Don Carlson	(913) 296-5547
Kentucky	Kentucky	Doug Allgeier	(502) 564-3410
Louisiana	EPA Region 6 — TX	Paulette Johnsey Brent Larsen	(214) 655-7185

Note: EPA = Environmental Protection Agency.

State Permitting Authorities (as of March 1994) (Continued)

STATE	FEDERAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY	POINTS OF CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Maine	EPA Region 1 — MA	Shelly Puleo Jay Brolin	(617) 565-3525 (617) 565-3590
Maryland	Maryland	Don Jones Ed Gertler, Chief	(410) 631-3323
Massachusetts	EPA Region 1 — MA	Shelly Puleo Jay Brolin	(617) 565-3525 (617) 565-3590
Michigan	Michigan	Gary Scheuren Gary Boersen	(517) 373-1326
Minnesota	Minnesota	Scott Thompson	(612) 296-7203
Mississippi	Mississippi	Ken La Fleur Louis Lavalee, Chief	(601) 961-5192 (601) 961-5074
Missouri	Missouri	Karl Felt Richard Laux	(314) 751-8982
Montana	Montana	Amanda Domino Roxanne Lincoln	(406) 444-2406 (406) 444-5338
Nebraska	Nebraska	David Ihire	(402) 471-4239
Nevada	Nevada	Rob Saunders John Nelson, Supervisor	(702) 687-5870
New Hampshire	EPA Region 1 — MA	Shelly Puleo Jay Brolin	(617) 565-3525 (617) 565-3590
New Jersey	New Jersey	Ed Frankel Janet Jessel	(609) 633-7021 Hotline x7026
New Mexico	EPA Region 6 — TX	Brent Larsen	(214) 655-7185
New York	New York	Ken Stevens	(518) 457-1157
North Carolina	North Carolina	Steve Ulmer Bill Mills	(919) 733-5083
North Dakota	North Dakota	Jim Collins	(701) 221-5210
Ohio	Ohio	Mohammed Islam John Morrison	(614) 644-2008 Hotline x3425, x2053
Oklahoma	EPA Region 6 — TX	Paulette Johnsey Brent Larson	(214) 655-7185

Note: EPA = Environmental Protection Agency.

State Permitting Authorities (as of March 1994) (Continued)

STATE	FEDERAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY	POINTS OF CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Oregon	Oregon	Keith Anderson Ranei Nomura	(503) 229-5876
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Cuong Vu Ken Yuran	(717) 787-8184 (717) 783-7577
Rhode Island	Rhode Island	Connie Carey Christopher Feeney	(401) 277-6519
South Carolina	South Carolina	Arturo Ovalles	(803) 734-5257
South Dakota	EPA Region 8 — CO	Vernon Berry Bob Shankland	(303) 293-1647
Tennessee	Tennessee	Tom Roehm Robert Haley	(615) 532-0625
Texas	EPA Region 6 — TX	Paulette Johnsey Brent Larsen	(214) 655-7185
Utah	Utah	Mark Schmitz Henry Campbell	(801) 538-6146
Vermont	Vermont	Todd Sternbach Brian Koiker	(802) 241-3822
Virginia	Virginia	Bert Tuxford Cathy Boatwright	(804) 527-5083 (804) 527-5316
Washington	EPA Region 10 — WA	Kathy Collins	(206) 553-2108
West Virginia	West Virginia	Art Vickers	(304) 558-8855
Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Kimberly Knudsen Paul Luebke Anne Mauel	(608) 264-8282 (608) 266-0234
Wyoming	Wyoming	John Wagner Marissa Latady	(307) 777-7082 (307) 777-3588
American Samoa	EPA Region 9 — CA	Eugene Bromley	(415) 744-1906
Guam	EPA Region 9 — CA	Eugene Bromley	(415) 744-1906
Puerto Rico	EPA Region 2 — NY	Jose Rivera	(212) 264-1859
Virgin Island	EPA Region 2 — NY	Jose Rivera	(212) 264-1859

Note: EPA = Environmental Protection Agency.

APPENDIX C

**EPA PERMIT APPLICATION
FORMS 1, 2F, NOI**

See Reverse for instructions

Approval expires: 6-31-88

NPDES
FORMUnited States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial
Activity Under the NPDES General Permit

Submission of this Notice of Intent constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form intends to be authorized by a NPDES permit issued for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity in the State identified in Section II of this form. Becoming a permittee obligates such discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED ON THIS FORM.

I. Facility Operator Information

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Status of Owner/Operator: ☐

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP Code: _____

II. Facility/Site Location Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP Code: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____ Quarter: _____ Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____

Is the Facility Located on Indian Lands? (Y or N) ☐

III. Site Activity Information

MS4 Operator Name: _____

Receiving Water Body: _____

If You are Filing as a Co-permittee,
Enter Storm Water General Permit Number: _____ Are There Existing
Quantitative Data? (Y or N) ☐ Is the Facility Required to Submit
Monitoring Data? (1, 2, or 3) ☐

SIC or Designated
Activity Code: Primary: _____ 2nd: _____ 3rd: _____ 4th: _____

If This Facility is a Member of a Group
Application, Enter Group Application Number: _____

If You Have Other Existing NPDES
Permits, Enter Permit Numbers: _____

IV. Additional Information Required for Construction Activities Only

Project Start Date: _____ Completion Date: _____

Estimated Area to be Disturbed (in Acres): _____

Is the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan in Compliance with State and/or Local Sediment and Erosion Plans? (Y or N) ☐

V. Certification: I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Print Name: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____



Instructions - EPA Form 3510-6
Notice Of Intent (NOI) For Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity
To Be Covered Under The NPDES General Permit

Who Must File A Notice Of Intent (NOI) Form

Federal law at 40 CFR Part 122 prohibits point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to a water body(ies) of the U.S. without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The operator of an industrial activity that has such a storm water discharge must submit a NOI to obtain coverage under the NPDES Storm Water General Permit. If you have questions about whether you need a permit under the NPDES Storm Water program, or if you need information as to whether a particular program is administered by EPA or a state agency, contact the Storm Water Hotline at (703) 821-4823.

Where To File NOI Form

NOIs must be sent to the following address:

Storm Water Notice of Intent
PO Box 1215
Newington, VA 22122

Completing The Form

You must type or print, using upper-case letters, in the appropriate areas only. Please place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response. If you have any questions on this form, call the Storm Water Hotline at (703) 821-4823.

Section I Facility Operator Information

Give the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility or site described in this application. The name of the operator may or may not be the same as the name of the facility. The responsible party is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation, rather than the plant or site manager. Do not use a colloquial name. Enter the complete address and telephone number of the operator.

Enter the appropriate letter to indicate the legal status of the operator of the facility.

F = Federal	M = Public (other than federal or state)
S = State	P = Private

Section II Facility/Site Location Information

Enter the facility's or site's official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, and ZIP code. If the facility or site lacks a street address, indicate the state, the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds, or the quarter, section, township, and range (to the nearest quarter section) of the approximate center of the site.

Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian lands.

Section III Site Activity Information

If the storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), enter the name of the operator of the MS4 (e.g., municipality name, county name) and the receiving water of the discharge from the MS4. (A MS4 is defined as a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) that is owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body which is designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water.)

If the facility discharges storm water directly to receiving water(s), enter the name of the receiving water.

If you are filing as a co-permittee and a storm water general permit number has been issued, enter that number in the space provided.

Indicate whether or not the owner or operator of the facility has existing quantitative data that represent the characteristics and concentration of pollutants in storm water discharges.

Indicate whether the facility is required to submit monitoring data by entering one of the following:

- 1 = Not required to submit monitoring data;
- 2 = Required to submit monitoring data;
- 3 = Not required to submit monitoring data; submitting certification for monitoring exclusion

Those facilities that must submit monitoring data (e.g., choice 2) are: Section 313 EPCRA facilities; primary metal industries; land disposal units/incinerators/BIFs; wood treatment facilities; facilities with coal pile runoff; and, battery reclaimers.

List, in descending order of significance, up to four 4-digit standard industry classification (SIC) codes that best describe the principal products or services provided at the facility or site identified in Section II of this application.

For industrial activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(x) that do not have SIC codes that accurately describe the principal products produced or services provided, the following 2-character codes are to be used:

- HZ = Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA [40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(iv)];
- LF = Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes, including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA [40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(v)];
- SE = Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites [40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(vi)];
- TW = Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage [40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(ix)]; or,
- CO = Construction activities [40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(x)].

If the facility listed in Section II has participated in Part 1 of an approved storm water group application and a group number has been assigned, enter the group application number in the space provided.

If there are other NPDES permits presently issued for the facility or site listed in Section II, list the permit numbers. If an application for the facility has been submitted but no permit number has been assigned, enter the application number.

Section IV Additional Information Required for Construction Activities Only

Construction activities must complete Section IV in addition to Sections I through III. Only construction activities need to complete Section IV.

Enter the project start date and the estimated completion date for the entire development plan.

Provide an estimate of the total number of acres of the site on which soil will be disturbed (round to the nearest acre).

Indicate whether the storm water pollution prevention plan for the site is in compliance with approved state and/or local sediment and erosion plans, permits, or storm water management plans.

Section V Certification

Federal statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form. Federal regulations require this application to be signed as follows:

For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer, which means: (i) president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor; or

For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this application is estimated to average 0.5 hours per application, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Chief, Information Branch PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, Washington, DC 20460, or Director, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

Environmental Protection
Agency

Enforcement
Washington, DC 20460

Revised October 1980
Previous edition may be used
until supply is exhausted.

Permits Division



Application Form 1 - General Information

Consolidated Permits Program

This form must be completed by all persons applying for a permit under EPA's Consolidated Permits Program. See the general instructions to Form 1 to determine which other application forms you will need.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GENERAL INFORMATION <i>Consolidated Permits Program</i> <i>(Read the "General Instructions" before starting.)</i>		I. EPA I.D. NUMBER																																																							
FORM 1 		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">F</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%;">2</td> <td style="width: 10%;">3</td> <td style="width: 10%;">4</td> <td style="width: 10%;">5</td> <td style="width: 10%;">6</td> <td style="width: 10%;">7</td> <td style="width: 10%;">8</td> <td style="width: 10%;">9</td> <td style="width: 10%;">10</td> <td style="width: 10%;">11</td> <td style="width: 10%;">12</td> <td style="width: 10%;">13</td> <td style="width: 10%;">14</td> <td style="width: 10%;">15</td> </tr> </table>		F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15																																						
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GENERAL <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">I. EPA I.D. NUMBER</td> <td rowspan="4" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">PLEASE PLACE LABEL IN THIS SPACE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II. FACILITY NAME</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V. FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VI. FACILITY LOCATION</td> </tr> </table>		I. EPA I.D. NUMBER	PLEASE PLACE LABEL IN THIS SPACE	II. FACILITY NAME	V. FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS	VI. FACILITY LOCATION	GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS <p>If a preprinted label has been provided, affix it in the designated space. Review the information carefully; if any of it is incorrect, cross through it and enter the correct data in the appropriate fill-in area below. Also, if any of the preprinted data is absent (the area to the left of the label space lists the information that should appear), please provide it in the proper fill-in area(s) below. If the label is complete and correct, you need not complete items I, III, V, and VI (except VI-B which must be completed regardless). Complete all items if no label has been provided. Refer to the instructions for detailed item descriptions and for the legal authorizations under which this data is collected.</p>																																																		
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II. POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS <p>INSTRUCTIONS: Complete A through J to determine whether you need to submit any permit application forms to the EPA. If you answer "yes" to any questions, you must submit this form and the supplemental form listed in the parenthesis following the question. Mark "X" in the box in the third column if the supplemental form is attached. If you answer "no" to each question, you need not submit any of these forms. You may answer "no" if your activity is excluded from permit requirements; see Section C of the instructions. See also, Section D of the instructions for definitions of bold-faced terms.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">SPECIFIC QUESTIONS</th> <th colspan="3">MARK 'X' FORM ATTACHED</th> <th rowspan="2">SPECIFIC QUESTIONS</th> <th colspan="3">MARK 'X' FORM ATTACHED</th> </tr> <tr> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>FORM ATTACHED</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>FORM ATTACHED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Is this facility a publicly owned treatment works which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2A)</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> <td>B. Does or will this facility (either existing or proposed) include a concentrated animal feeding operation or aquatic animal production facility which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2B)</td> <td>19</td> <td>20</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. 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A. FIRST <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C (specify) </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 7 </div> </div>	B. SECOND <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C (specify) </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 7 </div> </div>
C. THIRD <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C (specify) </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 7 </div> </div>	D. FOURTH <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C (specify) </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 7 </div> </div>

VIII. OPERATOR INFORMATION

A. NAME <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 8 </div> </div>	B. Is the name in Item VIII-A also the owner? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
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C. STATUS OF OPERATOR (Enter the appropriate letter into the answer box; if "Other", specify.) F = FEDERAL M = PUBLIC (other than federal or state) (specify) S = STATE O = OTHER (specify) P = PRIVATE	D. PHONE (area code & no.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> A </div> </div>
E. STREET OR P.O. BOX <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> </div> </div>	

F. CITY OR TOWN <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> B </div> </div>	G. STATE <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> </div> </div>	H. ZIP CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> </div> </div>	IX. INDIAN LAND Is the facility located on Indian lands? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
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X. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS	
A. NPDES (Discharges to Surface Water) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 9 N </div> </div>	D. PSD (Air Emissions from Proposed Sources) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 9 P </div> </div>
B. UIC (Underground Injection of Fluids) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 9 U </div> </div>	E. OTHER (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 9 </div> </div>
C. RCRA (Hazardous Wastes) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 9 R </div> </div>	E. OTHER (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> C </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 9 </div> </div>

XI. MAP

Attach to this application a topographic map of the area extending to at least one mile beyond property boundaries. The map must show the outline of the facility, the location of each of its existing and proposed intake and discharge structures, each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, and each well where it injects fluids underground. Include all springs, rivers and other surface water bodies in the map area. See instructions for precise requirements.

XII. NATURE OF BUSINESS (provide a brief description)

XIII. CERTIFICATION (see instructions)		
I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this application and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those persons immediately responsible for obtaining the information contained in the application, I believe that the information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.		
A. NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE (type or print)	B. SIGNATURE	C. DATE SIGNED

COMMENTS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>

DESCRIPTION OF CONSOLIDATED PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS

The Consolidated Permit Application Forms are:

Form 1 – General Information (*included in this part*);

Form 2 – Discharges to Surface Water (*NPDES Permits*):

2A. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (*Reserved – not included in this package*),

2B. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and Aquatic Animal Production Facilities (*not included in this package*),

2C. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (*not included in this package*), and

2D. New Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (*Reserved – not included in this package*);

Form 3 – Hazardous Waste Application Form (*RCRA Permits – not included in this package*);

Form 4 – Underground Injection of Fluids (*UIC Permits – Reserved – not included in this package*); and

Form 5 – Air Emissions in Attainment Areas (*PSD Permits – Reserved – not included in this package*).

FORM 1 PACKAGE TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section A. General Instructions

Section B. Instructions for Form 1

Section C. Activities Which Do Not Require Permits

Section D. Glossary

Form 1 (*two copies*)

SECTION A – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Who Must Apply

With the exceptions described in Section C of these instructions, Federal laws prohibit you from conducting any of the following activities without a permit.

NPDES (*National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251*). Discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States.

RCRA (*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901*). Treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes.

UIC (*Underground Injection Control Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300f*). Injection of fluids underground by gravity flow or pumping.

PSD (*Prevention of Significant Deterioration Under the Clean Air Act, 72 U.S.C. 7401*). Emission of an air pollutant by a new or modified facility in or near an area which has attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for that pollutant.

Each of the above permit programs is operated in any particular State by either the United States Environmental Protection Agency (**EPA**) or by an approved State agency. You must use this application form to apply for a permit for those programs administered by EPA. For those programs administered by approved States, contact the State environmental agency for the proper forms.

If you have any questions about whether you need a permit under any of the above programs, or if you need information as to whether a particular program is administered by EPA or a State agency, or if you need to obtain application forms, contact your EPA Regional office (*listed in Table 1*).

Upon your request, and based upon information supplied by you, EPA will determine whether you are required to obtain a permit for a particular facility. Be sure to contact EPA if you have a question, because Federal laws provide that you may be heavily penalized if you do not apply for a permit when a permit is required.

Form 1 of the EPA consolidated application forms collects general information applying to all programs. You must fill out Form 1 regardless of which permit you are applying for. In addition, you must fill out one of the supplementary forms (*Forms 2 – 5*) for each permit needed under each of the above programs. Item II of Form 1 will guide you to the appropriate supplementary forms.

You should note that there are certain exclusions to the permit requirements listed above. The exclusions are described in detail in Section C of these instructions. If your activities are excluded from permit requirements then you do not need to complete and return any forms.

NOTE: Certain activities not listed above also are subject to EPA administered environmental permit requirements. These include permits for ocean dumping, dredged or fill material discharging, and certain types of air emissions. Contact your EPA Regional office for further information.

Table 1. Addresses of EPA Regional Contacts and States Within the Regional Office Jurisdictions

REGION I

Permit Contact, Environmental and Economic Impact Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, John F. Kennedy Building, Boston, Massachusetts 02203, (617) 223-4635, FTS 223-4635.
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

REGION II

Permit Contact, Permits Administration Branch, Room 432, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007, (212) 264-9880, FTS 264-9880.
New Jersey, New York, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

REGION III

Permit Contact (*3 EN 23*), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 6th & Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, (215) 597-8816, FTS 597-8816.
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

REGION IV

Permit Contact, Permits Section, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30365, (404) 881-2017, FTS 257-2017.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

REGION V

Permit Contact (*5EP*), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353-2105, FTS 353-2105.
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Table 1 (continued)

REGION VI

Permit Contact (6AEP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, First International Building, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas 75270, (214) 767-2765, FTS 729-2765.
Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

REGION VII

Permit Contact, Permits Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 324 East 11th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106, (816) 758-5955, FTS 758-5955.
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

REGION VIII

Permit Contact (8E-WE), Suite 103, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295, (303) 837-4901, FTS 327-4901.
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

REGION IX

Permit Contact, Permits Branch (E-4), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, California 94105, (415) 556-3450, FTS 556-3450.
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territories.

REGION X

Permit Contact (M/S 521), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 6th Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101, (206) 442-7176, FTS 399-7176.
Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Where to File

The application forms should be mailed to the EPA Regional office whose Region includes the State in which the facility is located (see Table 1).

If the State in which the facility is located administers a Federal permit program under which you need a permit, you should contact the appropriate State agency for the correct forms. Your EPA Regional office (Table 1) can tell you to whom to apply and can provide the appropriate address and phone number.

When to File

Because of statutory requirements, the deadlines for filing applications vary according to the type of facility you operate and the type of permit you need. These deadlines are as follows:¹

Table 2. Filing Dates for Permits

FORM(permit)	WHEN TO FILE
2A(NPDES)	180 days before your present NPDES permit expires.
2B(NPDES)	180 days before your present NPDES permit expires ² , or 180 days prior to start-up if you are a new facility.
2C(NPDES)	180 days before your present NPDES permit expires ² .
2D(NPDES)	180 days prior to startup.
3(Hazardous Waste). . .	Existing facility: Six months following publication of regulations listing hazardous wastes. New facility: 180 days before commencing physical construction.

Table 2 (continued)

4(UIC) A reasonable time prior to construction for new wells; as directed by the Director for existing wells.
5(PSD) Prior to commencement of construction.

¹ Please note that some of these forms are not yet available for use and are listed as "Reserved" at the beginning of these instructions: Contact your EPA Regional office for information on current application requirements and forms.

² If your present permit expires on or before November 30, 1980, the filing date is the date on which your permit expires. If your permit expires during the period December 1, 1980 - May 31, 1981, the filing date is 90 days before your permit expires.

Federal regulations provide that you may not begin to construct a new source in the NPDES program, a new hazardous waste management facility, a new injection well, or a facility covered by the PSD program before the issuance of a permit under the applicable program. Please note that if you are required to obtain a permit before beginning construction, as described above, you may need to submit your permit application well in advance of an applicable deadline listed in Table 2.

Fees

The U.S. EPA does not require a fee for applying for any permit under the consolidated permit programs. (However, some States which administer one or more of these programs require fees for the permits which they issue.)

Availability of Information to Public

Information contained in these application forms will, upon request, be made available to the public for inspection and copying. However, you may request confidential treatment for certain information which you submit on certain supplementary forms. The specific instructions for each supplementary form state what information on the form, if any, may be claimed as confidential and what procedures govern the claim. No information on Forms 1 and 2A through 2D may be claimed as confidential.

Completion of Forms

Unless otherwise specified in instructions to the forms, each item each form must be answered. To indicate that each item has been considered, enter "NA," for not applicable, if a particular item does not fit the circumstances or characteristics of your facility or activity.

If you have previously submitted information to EPA or to an approved State agency which answers a question, you may either repeat the information in the space provided or attach a copy of the previous submission. Some items in the form require narrative explanation. If more space is necessary to answer a question, attach a separate sheet entitled "Additional Information."

Financial Assistance for Pollution Control

There are a number of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants available to firms and communities for pollution control expenditures. These are provided by the Small Business Administration, the Economic Development Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Each EPA Regional office (Table 1) has an economic assistance coordinator who can provide you with additional information.

EPA's construction grants program under Title II of the Clean Water Act is an additional source of assistance to publicly owned treatment works. Contact your EPA Regional office for details.

SECTION B — FORM 1 LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS

This form must be completed by all applicants.

Completing This Form

Please type or print in the unshaded areas only. Some items have small graduation marks in the fill-in spaces. These marks indicate the number of characters that may be entered into our data system. The marks are spaced at 1/6" intervals which accommodate elite type (12 characters per inch). If you use another type you may ignore the marks. If you print, place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response.

Item I

Space is provided at the upper right hand corner of Form 1 for insertion of your EPA Identification Number. If you have an existing facility, enter your Identification Number. If you don't know your EPA Identification Number, please contact your EPA Regional office (Table 1), which will provide you with your number. If your facility is new (not yet constructed), leave this item blank.

Item II

Answer each question to determine which supplementary forms you need to fill out. Be sure to check the glossary in Section D of these instructions for the legal definitions of the bold faced words. Check Section C of these instructions to determine whether your activity is excluded from permit requirements.

If you answer "no" to every question, then you do not need a permit, and you do not need to complete and return any of these forms.

If you answer "yes" to any question, then you must complete and file the supplementary form by the deadline listed in Table 2 along with this form. (The applicable form number follows each question and is enclosed in parentheses.) You need not submit a supplementary form if you already have a permit under the appropriate Federal program, unless your permit is due to expire and you wish to renew your permit.

Questions (I) and (J) of Item II refer to major new or modified sources subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements under the Clean Air Act. For the purpose of the PSD program, major sources are defined as: (A) Sources listed in Table 3 which have the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year emissions; and (B) All other sources with the potential to emit 250 tons or more per year. See Section C of these instructions for discussion of exclusions of certain modified sources.

Table 3. 28 Industrial Categories Listed in Section 169(1) of the Clean Air Act of 1977

Fossil fuel-fired steam generators of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;
 Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
 Kraft pulp mills;
 Portland cement plants;
 Primary zinc smelters;
 Iron and steel mill plants;
 Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
 Primary copper smelters;
 Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
 Hydrofluoric acid plants;
 Nitric acid plants;
 Sulfuric acid plants;
 Petroleum refineries;
 Lime plants;
 Phosphate rock processing plants;
 Coke oven batteries;
 Sulfur recovery plants;
 Carbon black plants (furnace process);
 Primary lead smelters;
 Fuel conversion plants;
 Sintering plants;
 Secondary metal production plants;
 Chemical process plants;
 Fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;

Table 3 (continued)

Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
 Taconite ore processing plants;
 Glass fiber processing plants; and
 Charcoal production plants.

Item III

Enter the facility's official or legal name. Do not use a colloquial name.

Item IV

Give the name, title, and work telephone number of a person who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of the facility and with the facts reported in this application and who can be contacted by reviewing offices if necessary.

Item V

Give the complete mailing address of the office where correspondence should be sent. This often is not the address used to designate the location of the facility or activity.

Item VI

Give the address or location of the facility identified in Item III of this form. If the facility lacks a street name or route number, give the most accurate alternative geographic information (e.g., section number or quarter section number from county records or at intersection of Rts. 425 and 22).

Item VII

List, in descending order of significance, the four 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the SIC codes describing the operation generating the discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Use the current edition of the manual. If you have any questions concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility, contact your EPA Regional office (see Table 1).

Item VIII—A

Give the name, as it is legally referred to, of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity which operates the facility described in this application. This may or may not be the same name as the facility. The operator of the facility is the legal entity which controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager. Do not use a colloquial name.

Item VIII—B

Indicate whether the entity which operates the facility also owns it by marking the appropriate box.

Item VIII—C

Enter the appropriate letter to indicate the legal status of the operator of the facility. Indicate "public" for a facility solely owned by local government(s) such as a city, town, county, parish, etc.

Items VIII—D — H

Enter the telephone number and address of the operator identified in Item VIII—A.

Item IX

Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian Lands.

Item X

Give the number of each presently effective permit issued to the facility for each program or, if you have previously filed an application but have not yet received a permit, give the number of the application, if any. Fill in the unshaded area only. If you have more than one currently effective permit for your facility under a particular permit program, you may list additional permit numbers on a separate sheet of paper. List any relevant environmental Federal (e.g., permits under the Ocean Dumping Act, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act), State (e.g., State permits for new air emission sources in nonattainment areas under Part D of the Clean Air Act or State permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act), or local permits or applications under "other."

Item XI

Provide a topographic map or maps of the area extending at least to one mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility which clearly show the following:

The legal boundaries of the facility;

The location and serial number of each of your existing and proposed intake and discharge structures;

All hazardous waste management facilities;

Each well where you inject fluids underground; and

All springs and surface water bodies in the area, plus all drinking water wells within 1/4 mile of the facility which are identified in the public record or otherwise known to you.

If an intake or discharge structure, hazardous waste disposal site, or injection well associated with the facility is located more than one mile from the plant, include it on the map, if possible. If not, attach additional sheets describing the location of the structure, disposal site, or well, and identify the U.S. Geological Survey (or other) map corresponding to the location.

On each map, include the map scale, a meridian arrow showing north, and latitude and longitude at the nearest whole second. On all maps of rivers, show the direction of the current, and in tidal waters, show the directions of the ebb and flow tides. Use a 7-1/2 minute series map published by the U.S. Geological Survey, which may be obtained through the U.S. Geological Survey Offices listed below. If a 7-1/2 minute series map has not been published for your facility site, then you may use a 15 minute series map from the U.S. Geological Survey. If neither a 7-1/2 nor 15 minute series map has been published for your facility site, use a plat map or other appropriate map, including all the requested information; in this case, briefly describe land uses in the map area (e.g., residential, commercial).

You may trace your map from a geological survey chart, or other map meeting the above specifications. If you do, your map should bear a note showing the number or title of the map or chart it was traced from. Include the names of nearby towns, water bodies, and other prominent points. An example of an acceptable location map is shown in Figure 1-1 of these instructions. (NOTE: Figure 1-1 is provided for purposes of illustration only, and does not represent any actual facility.)

U.S.G.S. OFFICES

AREA SERVED

Eastern Mapping Center
National Cartographic Information
Center
U.S.G.S.
536 National Center
Reston, Va. 22092
Phone No. (703) 880-6336

Ala., Conn., Del., D.C., Fla.,
Ga., Ind., Ky., Maine, Md.,
Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., N.C.,
S.C., Ohio, Pa., Puerto Rico,
R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va.,
and Virgin Islands.

Item XI (continued)

Mid Continent Mapping Center
National Cartographic Information
Center
U.S.G.S.
1400 Independence Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401
Phone No. (314) 341-0851

Ark., Ill., Iowa, Kans., La.,
Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo.,
N. Dak., Nebr., Okla., S. Dak.,
and Wis.

Rocky Mountain Mapping Center
National Cartographic Information
Center
U.S.G.S.
Stop 504, Box 25046 Federal Center
Denver, Co. 80225
Phone No. (303) 234-2326

Alaska, Colo., Mont., N. Mex.,
Tex., Utah, and Wyo.

Western Mapping Center
National Cartographic Information
Center
U.S.G.S.
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, Ca. 94025
Phone No. (415) 323-8111

Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Idaho,
Nev., Oreg., Wash., American
Samoa, Guam, and Trust
Territories

Item XII

Briefly describe the nature of your business (e.g., products produced or services provided).

Item XIII

Federal statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that "Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Section 309(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act and Section 113(c)(2) of the Clean Air Act each provide that "Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, . . . shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of no more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both."

In addition, Section 3008(d)(3) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act provides for a fine up to \$25,000 per day or imprisonment up to one year, or both, for a first conviction for making a false statement in any application under the Act, and for double these penalties upon subsequent convictions.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS REQUIRE THIS APPLICATION TO BE SIGNED AS FOLLOWS:

A. For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president. However, if the only activity in Item II which is marked "yes" is Question G, the officer may authorize a person having responsibility for the overall operations of the well or well field to sign the certification. In that case, the authorization must be written and submitted to the permitting authority.

B. For partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

C. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only

Form
2F
NPDES



United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Application for Permit to Discharge Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice
Public reporting burden for this application is estimated to average 28.6 hours per application, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of this collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460, or Director, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

I. Outfall Location

For each outfall, list the latitude and longitude of its location to the nearest 15 seconds and the name of the receiving water.

[illegible]

II. Improvements

A. Are you now required by any Federal, State, or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading or operation of wastewater treatment equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in this application? This includes, but is not limited to, permit conditions, administrative or enforcement orders, enforcement compliance schedule letters, stipulations, court orders, and grant or loan conditions.

[illegible]

B. You may attach additional sheets describing any additional water pollution (or other environmental projects which may affect your discharges) you now have under way or which you plan. Indicate whether each program is now under way or planned, and indicate your actual or planned schedules for construction.

III. Site Drainage Map

Attach a site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfall(s) covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) depicting the facility including: each of its intake and discharge structures; the drainage area of each storm water outfall; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each storm water outfall, each known past or present areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal units (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; springs, and other surface water bodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility.

Continued from the front

IV. Narrative Description of Pollutant Sources

A. For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area (include units) of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) drained to the outfall, and an estimate of the total surface area drained by the outfall.

Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface (provide units)	Total Area Drained (provide units)	Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface (provide units)	Total Area Drained (provide units)

B. Provide a narrative description of significant materials that are currently or in the past three years have been treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage, or disposal; past and present materials management practices employed to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; and the location, manner, and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied.

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C. For each outfall, provide the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of the treatment the storm water receives, including the schedule and type of maintenance for control and treatment measures and the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge.

Outfall Number	Treatment	List Codes from Table 2F-1

V. Nonstormwater Discharges

A. I certify under penalty of law that the outfall(s) covered by this application have been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstormwater discharges, and that all nonstormwater discharges from these outfall(s) are identified in either an accompanying Form 2C or Form 2E application for the outfall.

Name and Official Title (type or print)	Signature	Date Signed

B. Provide a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test.

--

VI. Significant Leaks or Spills

Provide existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three years, including the approximate date and location of the spill or leak, and the type and amount of material released.

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Continued from Page 2

VII. Discharge Information

A, B, C, & D: See instructions before proceeding. Complete one set of tables for each outfall. Annotate the outfall number in the space provided.

Tables VII-A, VII-B, and VII-C are included on separate sheets numbered VII-1 and VII-2.

E: Potential discharges not covered by analysis - is any toxic pollutant listed in table 2F-2, 2F-3 or 2F-4, a substance or a component of a substance which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct?

☐ Yes (list all such pollutants below)☐ No (go to Section IX)**VIII. Biological Toxicity Testing Data**

Do you have any knowledge or reason to believe that any biological test for acute or chronic toxicity has been made on any of your discharges or on a receiving water in relation to your discharge within the last 3 years?

☐ Yes (list all such pollutants below)☐ No (go to Section IX)**IX. Contract Analysis Information**

Were any of the analysis reported in item VII performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm?

☐ Yes (list the name, address, and telephone number of, and pollutants analyzed by, each such laboratory or firm below)☐ No (go to Section X)

A. Name	B. Address	C. Area Code & Phone No.	D. Pollutants Analyzed

X. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

A. Name & Official Title (type or print)	B. Area Code and Phone No.
C. Signature	D. Date Signed

VII. Discharge Information (Continued from page 3 of Form 2F)

Part A - You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.

Pollutant and CAS Number (if available)	Maximum Values (include units)		Average Values (include units)		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow-weighted Composite		
Oil and Grease		N/A				
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)						
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)						
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)						
Total Nitrogen						
Total Phosphorus						
pH	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		

Part B - List each pollutant that is limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to or any pollutant listed in the facility's NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

[illegible]

Part C - List each pollutant shown in Tables 2F-2, 2F-3, and 2F-4 that you know or have reason to believe is present. See the instructions for additional details and requirements. Complete one table for each outfall.

[illegible]

Part D - Provide data for the storm event(s) which resulted in the maximum values for the flow weighted composite sample.

Part D - Provide data for the storm event(s) which resulted in the maximum value for the flow weighted average					
1. Date of Storm Event	2. Duration of Storm Event (in minutes)	3. Total rainfall during storm event (in inches)	4. Number of hours between beginning of storm meas- ured and end of previous measurable rain event	5. Maximum flow rate during rain event (gallons/minute or specify units)	6. Total flow from rain event (gallons or specify units)

7. Provide a description of the method of flow measurement or estimate.

Instructions - Form 2F

Application for Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity

Who Must File Form 2F

Form 2F must be completed by operators of facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity or by operators of storm water discharges that EPA is evaluating for designation as a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States, or as contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.

Operators of discharges which are composed entirely of storm water must complete Form 2F (EPA Form 3510-2F) in conjunction with Form 1 (EPA Form 3510-1).

Operators of discharges of storm water which are combined with process wastewater (process wastewater is water that comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, waste product, or wastewater) must complete and submit Form 2F, Form 1, and Form 2C (EPA Form 3510-2C).

Operators of discharges of storm water which are combined with nonprocess wastewater (nonprocess wastewater includes noncontact cooling water and sanitary wastes which are not regulated by effluent guidelines or a new source performance standard, except discharges by educational, medical, or commercial chemical laboratories) must complete Form 1, Form 2F, and Form 2E (EPA Form 3510-2E).

Operators of new sources or new discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which will be combined with other nonstormwater new sources or new discharges must submit Form 1, Form 2F, and Form 2D (EPA Form 3510-2D).

Where to File Applications

The application forms should be sent to the EPA Regional Office which covers the State in which the facility is located. Form 2F must be used only when applying for permits in States where the NPDES permits program is administered by EPA. For facilities located in States which are approved to administer the NPDES permits program, the State environmental agency should be contacted for proper permit application forms and instructions.

Information on whether a particular program is administered by EPA or by a State agency can be obtained from your EPA Regional Office. Form 1, Table 1 of the "General Instructions" lists the addresses of EPA Regional Offices and the States within the jurisdiction of each Office.

Completeness

Your application will not be considered complete unless you answer every question on this form and on Form 1. If an item does not apply to you, enter "NA" (for not applicable) to show that you considered the question.

Public Availability of Submitted Information

You may not claim as confidential any information required by this form or Form 1, whether the information is reported on the forms or in an attachment. Section 402(j) of the Clean Water Act requires that all permit applications will be available to the public. This information will be made available to the public upon request.

Any information you submit to EPA which goes beyond that required by this form, Form 1, or Form 2C you may claim as confidential, but claims for information which are effluent data will be denied.

If you do not assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submitting the information, EPA may make the information public without further notice to you. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with EPA's business confidentiality regulations at 40 CFR Part 2.

Definitions

All significant terms used in these instructions and in the form are defined in the glossary found in the General Instructions which accompany Form 1.

EPA ID Number

Fill in your EPA Identification Number at the top of each odd-numbered page of Form 2F. You may copy this number directly from item I of Form 1.

Item I

You may use the map you provided for item XI of Form 1 to determine the latitude and longitude of each of your outfalls and the name of the receiving water.

Item II-A

If you check "Yes" to this question, complete all parts of the chart, or attach a copy of any previous submission you have made to EPA containing the same information.

Item II-B

You are not required to submit a description of future pollution control projects if you do not wish to or if none is planned.

Item III

Attach a site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfall(s) covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) depicting the facility including:

- each of its drainage and discharge structures;

- the drainage area of each storm water outfall;

- paved areas and building within the drainage area of each storm water outfall, each known past or present areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied;

- each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste for less than 90 days under 40 CFR 262.34);

- each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and

- springs, and other surface water bodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility;

Item IV-A

For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area drained by the outfall which is covered by impervious surfaces. For the purpose of this application, impervious surfaces are surfaces where storm water runs off at rates that are significantly higher than background rates (e.g., predevelopment levels) and include paved areas, building roofs, parking lots, and roadways. Include an estimate of the total area (including all impervious and pervious areas) drained by each outfall. The site map required under item III can be used to estimate the total area drained by each outfall.

Item IV-B

Provide a narrative description of significant materials that are currently or in the past three years have been treated, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage or disposal of these materials; past and present materials management practices employed, in the last three years, to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; and the location, manner, and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied. Significant materials should be identified by chemical name, form (e.g., powder, liquid, etc.), and type of container or treatment unit. Indicate any materials treated, stored, or disposed of together. "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

Item IV-C

For each outfall, structural controls include structures which enclose material handling or storage areas, covering materials, berms, dikes, or diversion ditches around manufacturing, production, storage or treatment units, retention ponds, etc. Nonstructural controls include practices such as spill prevention plans, employee training, visual inspections, preventive maintenance, and housekeeping measures that are used to prevent or minimize the potential for releases of pollutants.

Item V

Provide a certification that all outfalls that should contain storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges which are not covered by an NPDES permit. Tests for such non-storm water discharges may include smoke tests, fluorometric dye tests, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. Part B must include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test. All non-storm water discharges must be identified in a Form 2C or Form 2E which must accompany this application (see beginning of instructions under section titled "Who Must File Form 2F" for a description of when Form 2C and Form 2E must be submitted).

Item VI

Provide a description of existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three years.

Item VII-A, B, and C

These items require you to collect and report data on the pollutants discharged for each of your outfalls. Each part of this item addresses a different set of pollutants and must be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that part. The following general instructions apply to the entire item.

General Instructions

Part A requires you to report at least one analysis for each pollutant listed. Parts B and C require you to report analytical data in two ways. For some pollutants addressed in Parts B and C, if you know or have reason to know that the pollutant is present in your discharge, you may be required to list the pollutant and test (sample and analyze) and report the levels of the pollutants in your discharge. For all other pollutants addressed in Parts B and C, you must list the pollutant if you know or have reason to know that the pollutant is present in the discharge, and either report quantitative data for the pollutant or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. (See specific instructions on the form and below for Parts A through C.) Base your determination that a pollutant is present in or absent from your discharge on your knowledge of your raw materials, material management practices, maintenance chemicals, history of spills and releases, intermediate and final products and byproducts, and any previous analyses known to you of your effluent or similar effluent.

- A. Sampling:** The collection of the samples for the reported analyses should be supervised by a person experienced in performing sampling of industrial wastewater or storm water discharges. You may contact EPA or your State permitting authority for detailed guidance on sampling techniques and for answers to specific questions. Any specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods should be followed for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, the collection of duplicate samples, etc. The time when you sample should be representative, to the extent feasible, of your treatment system operating properly with no system upsets. Samples should be collected from the center of the flow channel, where turbulence is at a maximum, at a site specified in your present permit, or at any site adequate for the collection of a representative sample.

For pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform, grab samples taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge must be used (you are not required to analyze a flow-weighted composite for these parameters). For all other pollutants both a grab sample collected during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge and a flow-weighted composite sample must be analyzed. However, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period of greater than 24 hours.

All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where feasible, the variance in the duration of the event and the total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable), and a flow-weighted composite shall be taken for the entire event or for the first three hours of the event.

Grab and composite samples are defined as follows:

Grab sample: An individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected during the first thirty minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge. This sample is to be analyzed separately from the composite sample.

Flow-Weighted Composite sample: A flow-weighted composite sample may be taken with a continuous sampler that proportions the amount of sample collected with the flow rate or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of discharge for the entire event or for the first three hours of the event, with each aliquot being at least 100 milliliters and collected with a minimum period of fifteen minutes between aliquot collections. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. Where GC/MS Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA) is required, aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. Only one analysis for the composite sample is required.

Data from samples taken in the past may be used, provided that:

All data requirements are met;

Sampling was done no more than three years before submission; and

All data are representative of the present discharge.

Among the factors which would cause the data to be unrepresentative are significant changes in production level, changes in raw materials, processes, or final products, and changes in storm water treatment. When the Agency promulgates new analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136, EPA will provide information as to when you should use the new methods to generate data on your discharges. Of course, the Director may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if they determine it to be necessary to assess your discharges. The Director may allow or establish appropriate site-specific sampling procedures or requirements, including sampling locations, the season in which the sampling takes place, the minimum duration between the previous measurable storm event and the storm event sampled, the minimum or maximum level of precipitation required for an appropriate storm event, the form of precipitation sampled (snow melt or rainfall), protocols for collecting samples under 40 CFR Part 136, and additional time for submitting data on a case-by-case basis.

- B. Reporting:** All levels must be reported as concentration and mass (note: grab samples are reported in terms of concentration). You may report some or all of the required data by attaching separate sheets of paper instead of filling out pages VII-1 and VII-2 if the separate sheets contain all the required information in a format which is constant with pages VII-1 and VII-2 in spacing and identification of pollutants and columns. Use the following abbreviations in the columns headed "Units."

Concentration		Mass	
ppm	parts per million	lbs	pounds
mg/l	milligrams per liter	ton	tons (English tons)
ppb	parts per billion	mg	milligrams
ug/l	micrograms per liter	g	grams
kg	kilograms	T	tonnes (metric tons)

All reporting of values for metals must be in terms of "total recoverable metal," unless:

- (1) An applicable, promulgated effluent limitation or standard specifies the limitation for the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form; or
- (2) All approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form (e.g., hexavalent chromium); or
- (3) The permitting authority has determined that in establishing case-by-case limitations it is necessary to express the limitations on the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form to carry out the provisions of the CWA. If you measure only one grab sample and one flow-weighted composite sample for a given outfall, complete only the "Maximum Values" columns and insert "1" into the "Number of Storm Events Sampled" column. The permitting authority may require you to conduct additional analyses to further characterize your discharges.

If you measure more than one value for a grab sample or a flow-weighted composite sample for a given outfall and those values are representative of your discharge, you must report them. You must describe your method of testing and data analysis. You also must determine the average of all values within the last year and report the concentration and mass under the "Average Values" columns, and the total number of storm events sampled under the "Number of Storm Events Sampled" columns.

- C. **Analysis:** You must use test methods promulgated in 40 CFR Part 136; however, if none has been promulgated for a particular pollutant, you may use any suitable method for measuring the level of the pollutant in your discharge provided that you submit a description of the method or a reference to a published method. Your description should include the sample holding time, preservation techniques, and the quality control measures which you used. If you have two or more substantially identical outfalls, you may request permission from your permitting authority to sample and analyze only one outfall and submit the results of the analysis for other substantially identical outfalls. If your request is granted by the permitting authority, on a separate sheet attached to the application form, identify which outfall you did test, and describe why the outfalls which you did not test are substantially identical to the outfall which you did test.

Part VII-A

Part VII-A must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls who must complete Form 2F.

Analyze a grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge and flow-weighted composite samples for all pollutants in this Part, and report the results except use only grab samples for pH and oil and grease. See discussion in General Instructions to Item VII for definitions of grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes of discharge and flow-weighted composite sample. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Part VII-B

List all pollutants that are limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to (see 40 CFR Subchapter N to determine which pollutants are limited in effluent guidelines) or any pollutant listed in the facility's NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See discussion in General instructions to item VII for definitions of grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of discharge and flow-weighted composite sample. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Analyze a grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes of the discharge and flow-weighted composite samples for all pollutants in this Part, and report the results, except as provided in the General Instructions.

Part VII-C

Part VII-C must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity, or that EPA is evaluating for designation as a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States, or as contributing to a violation of a water quality standard. Use both a grab sample and a composite sample for all pollutants you analyze for in this part except use grab samples for residual chlorine and fecal coliform. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available. Part C requires you to address the pollutants in Table 2F-2, 2F-3, and 2F-4 for each outfall. Pollutants in each of these Tables are addressed differently.

Table 2F-2: For each outfall, list all pollutants in Table 2F-2 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged (except pollutants previously listed in Part VII-B). If a pollutant is limited in an effluent guideline limitation which the facility is subject to, the pollutant must be analyzed and reported in Part VII-B. If a pollutant in Table 2F-2 is indirectly limited by an effluent guideline limitation through an indicator (e.g., use of TSS as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum), you must analyze for it and report the data in Part VII-B. For other pollutants listed in Table 2F-2 (those not limited directly or indirectly by an effluent limitation guideline), that you know or have reason to believe are discharged, you must either report quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

Table 2F-3: For each outfall, list all pollutants in Table 2F-3 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged. For every pollutant in Table 2F-3 expected to be discharged in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater, you must submit quantitative data. For acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol, you must submit quantitative data if any of these four pollutants is expected to be discharged.

in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations less than 10 ppb (or 100 ppb for the four pollutants listed above), then you must either submit quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

Small Business Exemption - If you are a "small business," you are exempt from the reporting requirements for the organic toxic pollutants listed in Table 2F-3. There are two ways in which you can qualify as a "small business". If your facility is a coal mine, and if your probable total annual production is less than 100,000 tons per year, you may submit past production data or estimated future production (such as a schedule of estimated total production under 30 CFR 795.14(c)) instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. If your facility is not a coal mine, and if your gross total annual sales for the most recent three years average less than \$100,000 per year (in second quarter 1980 dollars), you may submit sales data for those years instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. The production or sales data must be for the facility which is the source of the discharge. The data should not be limited to production or sales for the process or processes which contribute to the discharge, unless those are the only processes at your facility. For sales data, in situations involving intracorporate transfer of goods and services, the transfer price per unit should approximate market prices for those goods and services as closely as possible. Sales figures for years after 1980 should be indexed to the second quarter of 1980 by using the gross national product price deflator (second quarter of 1980 = 100). This index is available in National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis).

Table 2F-4: For each outfall, list any pollutant in Table 2F-4 that you know or believe to be present in the discharge and explain why you believe it to be present. No analysis is required, but if you have analytical data, you must report them. Note: Under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), certain discharges of hazardous substances (listed at 40 CFR 177.21 or 40 CFR 302.4) may be exempted from the requirements of section 311 of CWA, which establishes reporting requirements, civil penalties, and liability for cleanup costs for spills of oil and hazardous substances. A discharge of a particular substance may be exempted if the origin, source, and amount of the discharged substances are identified in the NPDES permit application or in the permit, if the permit contains a requirement for treatment of the discharge, and if the treatment is in place. To apply for an exclusion of the discharge of any hazardous substance from the requirements of section 311, attach additional sheets of paper to your form, setting forth the following information:

1. The substance and the amount of each substance which may be discharged.
2. The origin and source of the discharge of the substance.
3. The treatment which is to be provided for the discharge by:
 - a. An onsite treatment system separate from any treatment system treating your normal discharge;
 - b. A treatment system designed to treat your normal discharge and which is additionally capable of treating the amount of the substance identified under paragraph 1 above; or
 - c. Any combination of the above.

See 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2) and (c), published on August 29, 1979, in 44 FR 50766, or contact your Regional Office (Table 1 on Form 1, Instructions), for further information on exclusions from section 311.

Part VII-D

If sampling is conducted during more than one storm event, you only need to report the information requested in Part VII-D for the storm event(s) which resulted in any maximum pollutant concentration reported in Part VII-A, VII-B, or VII-C.

Provide flow measurements or estimates of the flow rate, and the total amount of discharge for the storm event(s) sampled, the method of flow measurement, or estimation. Provide the data and duration of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall measurements, or estimates of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

Part VII-E

List any toxic pollutant listed in Tables 2F-2, 2F-3, or 2F-4 which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. In addition, if you know or have reason to believe that 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is discharged or if you use or manufacture 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic

acid (2,4,5,-T); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (Silvex, 2,4,5,-TP); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl, 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon); O,O-dimethyl O-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel); 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP); or hexachlorophene (HCP); then list TCDD. The Director may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and the Director has adequate information to issue your permit. You may not claim this information as confidential; however, you do not have to distinguish between use or production of the pollutants or list the amounts.

Item VIII

Self explanatory. The permitting authority may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received.

Item X

The Clean Water Act provides for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

Section 309(c)(4) of the Clean Water Act provides that "Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, . . . shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both. If a conviction of such person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or by both." 40 CFR Part 122.22 requires the certification to be signed as follows:

(A) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate official. For purposes of this section, a responsible corporate official means (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25,000,000 (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

Note: EPA does not require specific assignments or delegation of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in 122.22(a)(1)(i). The Agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the Director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate position under 122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

(B) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(C) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

APPENDIX D

BIBLIOGRAPHY: EXTERNAL STORM WATER GUIDANCE MANUALS

Bibliography: External Storm Water Guidance Manuals

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part 1 of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, EPA 505-8-91-003A, April 1991.

Guidance Manual for the Preparation of NPDES Permit Applications for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity, EPA 505-8-91-002, April 1991.

NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document, EPA 833-B-92-001, July 1992.

Storm Water Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92-005, September 1992.

Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92-006, September 1992.

Users Guide for Investigations of Inappropriate Pollutant Entries into Storm Drainage Systems, EPA 600-R-92-238, January 1993.

OTHER

NPDES/Storm Water Management Guide, U.S. Postal Service, HBK-AS-554, May 1992.

Storm Water Permit Manual Vol. 1, 2. Thompson Publishing Group. © 1991, 1992. 1725 K Street, N.W., Suite 200, Washington DC, 20006, 1-800-879-3169.

VDOT Manual of Practice For Planning Storm Water Management, Shaw L. Yu and Robert J. Kaighn, Jr., VTRC 92-R13, March 1992.

REGULATIONS

40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Parts 122 - 124.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (As Amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977) - Section 402(p).

Final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges From Construction Sites; Permit Language, Federal Register Vol. 57, No. 175, 41209, 9 September 1992.

Final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity; Permit Language, Federal Register Vol. 57, No. 175, 41297, 9 September 1992.

Final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges From Construction Sites; Notice, Federal Register Vol. 57, No. 187, 44412, 25 September 1992.

Final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity; Notice, Federal Register Vol. 57, No. 187, 44438, 25 September 1992.

Final Rule, 55 Federal Register 47990, 16 November 1990.

Proposed Multi-Sector Permit – NPDES General Permits and Fact Sheets: Storm Water from Industrial Activity; Federal Register Vol. 58, No. 222, 61146 – 61596, 19 November 1993.

Water Quality Act of 1987 - (Amends Section 402(p) of the FWPCA).

APPENDIX E

SAMPLE COAST GUARD STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
U.S. COAST GUARD, SEATTLE SUPPORT CENTER

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has promulgated regulations under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C.A. §1251, *et seq.*), to control the point source discharge of storm water from industrial facilities. This program is regulated through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act).

The U.S. Coast Guard, Seattle Support Center is located on Piers 35, 36 and part of Pier 37, Elliott Bay, Seattle, Washington. The piers are located in Elliott Bay and the Duwamish River; no other surface water is located on site. Piers 35, 36 and 37 are located at the entrance to the East Waterway at the mouth of the Duwamish River (See Figure 1). The Seattle Support Center [hereafter, Center] is adjacent to Port of Seattle piers on either side. Pier 34 is leased by GATX, an oil storage tank farm facility. The northern half of Pier 37 is leased by NYK for container storage and transportation (see attached map).

Piers 35, 36 and 37 are constructed partially on fill in the Duwamish delta and partially on wooden pilings over the water. The entire surface of these piers are impervious either from asphalt or concrete paving or buildings. The site has been used for industrial and transportation activities since the piers were built. The Coast Guard has been operating on this site for 18 years, since 1975. Prior to 1975, the U.S. Army owned the site. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers occupied Building 1 and the Army leased much of the pier area to private shipping companies. During World War II, the site was operated by the Army as the port of embarkation for soldiers travelling across the Pacific. Prior to World War II, the Seattle Steamship Company operated from the site.

The Center performs various maintenance and engineering support to the Coast Guard vessels used in rescue and oil spill operations in Puget Sound. The Center is considered a transportation facility under EPA's regulations regarding "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity." [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)] The Seattle Support Center engages in boat repair and maintenance operations (generally inside of Building 3 and the Group/ATON Building) as well as fueling activities. Vehicle maintenance (fueling, lubricating, painting) and equipment cleaning operations are the only activities regulated under these regulations.

There are three storm water outfalls on the property. Pier 37 does not have a point source discharge to Elliott Bay, therefore the only outfalls addressed under this pollution prevention plan are located on Piers 35 and 36. Outfall #1 is located at latitude 47°35'25" longitude 122°20'22" (NAD 27 Geographic Coordinates). Outfall #2 is located at latitude 47°35'25" longitude 122°20'22". Outfall #3 is located at latitude 47°35'27" longitude 122°20'21" (see attached map).

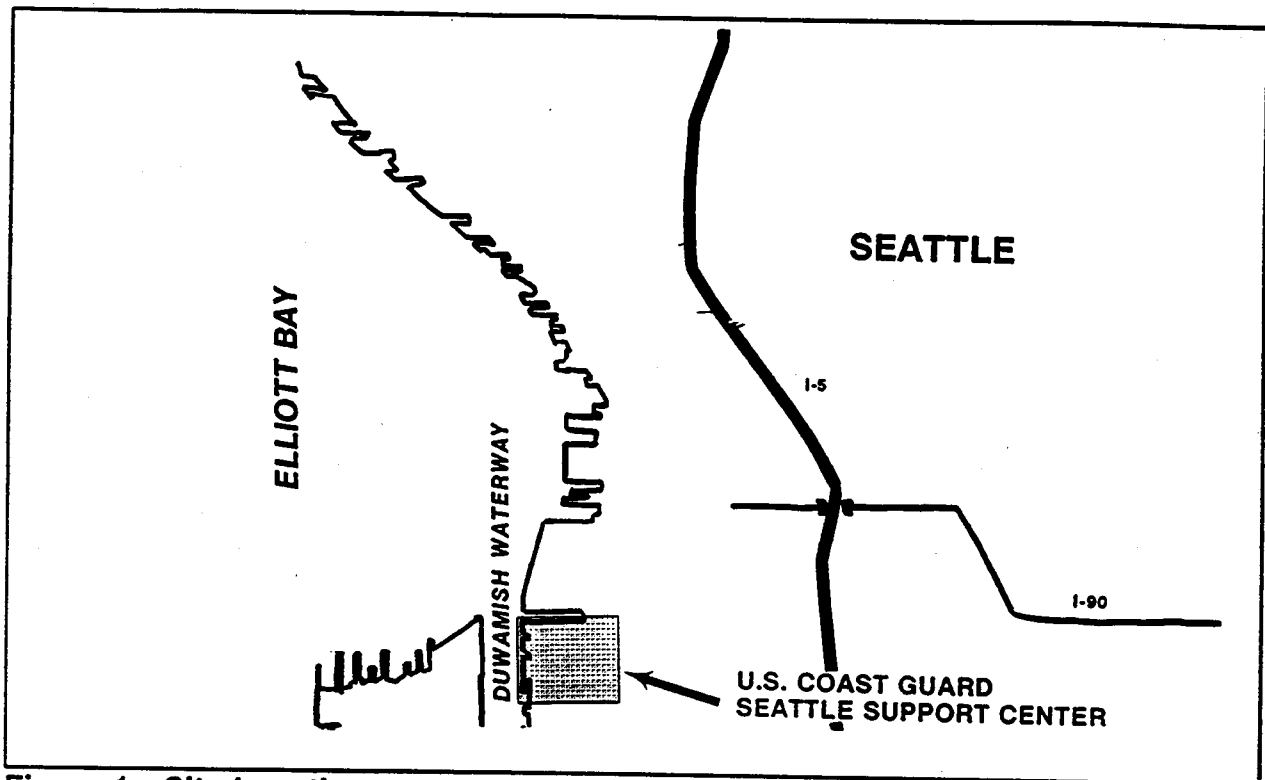


Figure 1: Site Location

I. Pollution Prevention Team

The Seattle Support Center has designated the following individuals and/or positions as the members of the stormwater pollution prevention team:

Facility Engineer	Currently Lt. Paul Larzelere
Maintenance Mechanic	
General Foreman	Currently Gene Melang

These individuals are responsible for assisting the facility manager in the implementation, maintenance, and revision of the pollution prevention plan. The team shall inspect material storage areas as identified in Section VI.C. All preventive maintenance inspections of tanks and stored equipment and drums shall be performed regularly as identified in Section VI.B. All samples, as necessary, will be taken. The pollution prevention team will provide a yearly report and update of inspections and all compliance issues.

II. Potential Pollutant Sources (see Map 1)

Outfall #1

Outfall #1 drains approximately 5.3 acres which includes Buildings 3 and 7, the BEQ Galley and the Outdoor Lockup and hazardous waste storage area. An approximately 1 acre parking area is also within the drainage basin for outfall #1.

The potential pollutant sources for this outfall are the parking area (oil, lubricants, gasoline), the outdoor lockup (which stores boat supplies and machinery and storage drums which are uncovered), the hazardous waste storage area (which stores waste oils, paints, bilge water, etc.), Building 7 (the roof drains into the storm water system, however Building 7 is not on Coast Guard property it is owned by the General Services Administration, Building 7 also has a loading dock), a propane storage tank and flammable liquid storage container next to the outdoor lockup, and the BEQ Galley (which has several dumpsters containing food waste, etc.).

Existing structural and source control measures to control the runoff of pollutants in storm water are: the current placement of hazardous waste in plastic shed-type containers to avoid exposure to precipitation; placement of storage drums on pallets to prevent corrosion underneath; and, the placement of closable dumpsters near the BEQ Galley to avoid exposure of waste materials to precipitation.

Outfall #2

Outfall #2 drains approximately 3.8 acres which includes the Group/ATON Building, the NESU, the entrance road to the facility, and an approximately 1.2 acre parking area. The potential pollutant sources for this outfall are the parking area (oil, lubricants, gasoline), the entrance road (oil, lubricants, gasoline), boat maintenance activities in the Group/ATON Building (as well as the roof), and stored equipment/salvage (includes used anchor chain, uncovered oil drums, cable, wood debris, concrete building materials, and used metal boat parts).

Existing structural and source control measure to control the runoff of pollutants in storm water are: all boat maintenance activities in the Group/ATON Building are performed in a covered area to avoid exposure to precipitation; and, storage drums are stored on pallets to prevent corrosion underneath from moisture.

Outfall #3

Outfall #3 drains approximately 2.4 acres which includes the Magazine Building, equipment/salvage, and an approximately 0.33 acre parking area. The potential pollutant sources for this outfall are the parking area (oil, lubricants, gasoline), the

equipment and salvage stored along the pier (includes used anchor chain, buoys, boats, uncovered oil drums, cable, wood debris, concrete building materials, etc.), and the magazine building (which has an outdoor lockup).

Existing structural and source control measures to control the runoff of pollutants in storm water are: storage drums are stored on pellets to prevent corrosion underneath from moisture.

III. Previous Spills and Leaks

One minor spill has occurred within the past three years. A small quantity of diesel fuel oil from the flexible fuel hose was spilled on 21 August 1993. The hose was immediately secured and all fuel was cleaned up. Repairs are in progress to prevent another occurrence.

IV. Sampling Data

Outfalls #1 and #3 were sampled on 19 July 1993. This sampling was during the "dry" season of the year and all pollutants identified are likely in much higher concentrations than during the "wet" season. Outfall #2 was sampled on 30 November 1993 during the "wet" season, but following an unusually dry fall. The following table shows all pollutants analyzed for and detected.

Parameter Analyzed	Outfall #1*	Outfall #2*	Outfall #3*
pH	7.41/6.98	6.53/6.57	7.65/2.80
BOD (mg/l)	8.4/88.5	3.2/1.7	4.8/10.4
COD (mg/l)	97.1/429	67.8/31.1	118/721
TSS (mg/l)	47.6/33	59.0/28.3	17.2/7.3
Nitrate + Nitrite (mg/l)	0.816/2.26	0.076/0.067	1.16/1.83
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/l)	2.3/25.0	0.8/0.4	8.5/4.1
Total Phosphorus (mg/l)	0.241/4.68	0.241/0.223	0.465/0.274
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons ¹	1 U/1 U	1.4/1 U	1 U/1 U
Oil/Grease (mg/l)	6.0/3.5	4.0/3.9	5.8/3.4
Lead (mg/l)	0.017/0.030	0.102/0.003	0.006/0.010
Zinc (mg/l)	0.166/0.769	0.565/0.091	1.46/1.17
Surfactants (mg/l)	0.3/0.2	<0.1/<0.1	1.6/1.6

- Values expressed are for grab/composite samples, respectively.
- ! Compounds were not detected at the given detection limit.

V. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Dye-testing has been performed on all the outfalls to determine which storm drains are tied into which outfalls. There are no non-storm water discharges tied into the system.

VI. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

A. Good Housekeeping

Outfall #1 - Ensure that all materials are stored properly (indoors or in covered containers) and that the drainage area is kept clean, especially loading area for Building 7. A covered storage area should be provided for the outdoor lockup and hazardous waste storage area.

Outfall #2 - Ensure that all materials are stored properly (indoors or in covered containers) and that the drainage area is kept clean, especially where equipment and salvage materials are stored. A covered storage area should be provided for the storage drums and other equipment that is currently sitting exposed to precipitation.

Outfall #3 - Ensure that all materials are stored properly (indoors or in covered containers) and that the drainage area is kept clean, especially where equipment and salvage materials are stored. A covered storage area should be provided for the storage drums and other equipment that is currently sitting exposed to precipitation.

B. Preventive Maintenance

Outfall #1 - Regularly (weekly) visually inspect propane tank, hazardous waste storage, outdoor lockup and vehicles to ensure that no leakage is occurring. Monthly inspect with Hnu test for leaking propane. Recommend: installation of an oil/water separator.

Outfall #2 - Regularly (monthly) inspect stored equipment and drums, and vehicles or stored boats to ensure that no leakage/dissolution is occurring. Recommend: installation of an oil/water separator.

Outfall #3 - Regularly (monthly) inspect stored equipment and drums, and vehicles or stored boats to ensure that no leakage/dissolution is occurring. Recommend: installation of an oil/water separator.

C. Inspections

Regular visual inspections will be performed on the site (every three months) by the pollution prevention team to observe:

- * corroded drums, uncovered drums
- * corroded or damaged tanks, tank support, tank drain valves
- * other materials exposed to precipitation
- * corroded or leaking pipes
- * leaking or improperly closed valves and valve fittings
- * leaking pumps and/or hose connections
- * broken or cracked berms
- * windblown dry chemicals

D. Spill Prevention and Response

A Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan should be developed for the facility. This plan should address the spill prevention measures for any stored fuels, oils, lubricants, such as; the propane tank, and the hazardous waste storage area, as well as any fueling areas. This plan should address spill prevention control measures during all stages of consumption of petroleum products from the delivery, storage, and consumption phases to waste oil phase.

Curbing should be provided around the propane tank and the hazardous waste storage area. Covering should be implemented for any areas where drums are stored.

E. Sediment and Erosion Control

Not applicable, due to all surfaces being paved or otherwise impermeable.

F. Management of Runoff

There are no locations where vegetative swales could be used on site. Oil/water separators should be installed in the storm drain systems to reduce oil/grease and total petroleum hydrocarbon levels in the runoff. Lead and zinc are ubiquitous in urban, industrial environments and would not be controlled by oil/water separators. It is likely that the proximity of the facility to Highway 99 contributes to the lead and zinc loadings in the storm water runoff.

G. Activity-Specific BMPs

Vehicle fueling and maintenance areas should be regularly inspected for leaking or spilled oil and other fluids. Absorbent pads will be used to clean up any spills.

or leaks, and then disposed of appropriately.

V. Implementation

This plan will be implemented within one calendar year of approval by EPA. All inspections will be scheduled to regularly occur as specified in Section VI. Based on inspection results and after the training of employees in the proper management of potential pollutant sources, this plan may be revised to more effectively and efficiently prevent pollutants from entering the storm water systems. As appropriate, covered storage areas will be constructed for hazardous materials and fuels. A self-contained equipment and vehicle wash facility is currently planned for the facility and is under design.

The Coast Guard will notify EPA of any additional planned physical alterations or additions to the facility, if such alterations would change the nature of or increase the amount of pollutants discharged to the storm water system.

VI. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations

The pollution prevention team must conduct a site compliance evaluation once a year to inspect for:

- * evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system.
- * evaluate the effectiveness of measures to reduce pollutant loadings; are additional measures needed?
- * observe structural measures and other storm water BMPs to ensure proper operation.
- * inspect any equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment.
- * revise the plan as needed within two weeks of inspection.
- * implement any necessary changes in a timely manner; administrative and operational changes within 12 weeks of the inspection, structural changes within 6 months.
- * prepare a report summarizing inspection results and follow up actions; the date of the inspection and personnel who conducted the inspection; identify any incidents of noncompliance or certify that the facility is in compliance with the plan.
- * all incidents of noncompliance must be documented in the inspection report; where there are no incidents of noncompliance, the inspection report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the plan.
- * sign the report and keep with the pollution prevention plan.

VIII. Monitoring Plan

Monitoring for pollutants will ensure that the pollutants are actually being reduced per the pollution prevention plan. A comprehensive monitoring plan includes facility inspections, storm water discharge observations, sampling and analysis of storm water discharges and recordkeeping and reporting.

- A.** The pollution prevention team (or designated representative) will conduct all inspections (such as the annual comprehensive site evaluation). This individual will provide an annual report to the Commanding Officer of the facility, certifying that all elements of the pollution prevention plan and monitoring program have been properly implemented, or otherwise documenting any deviation from this plan.
- B.** During the wet season (November-March), a visual inspection will be made of the three outfalls during the first hour of one storm. This visual inspection will only occur during regular working hours, as feasible. The inspector will look for floating and suspended materials, oil/grease slicks, discolorations, turbidity, odors or other notable conditions. If adverse weather or tidal conditions prevent these observations, documentation of these conditions may be submitted on lieu of observations with the monitoring report.
- C.** During the wet season, a grab sample will be taken at each outfall. The sampling protocol will conform with EPA's NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document. Each sample will be analyzed for pH, TSS, oil/grease, lead and zinc. If either lead or zinc are not detected in significant quantities in storm water samples from two consecutive sampling events, then subsequent samples need not be tested for that pollutant.

There are no major industrial activities at the site, and the sampling protocol has been designed with this in mind.

The laboratory conducting the analyses will provide the following information:

- 1. the date and time of each analysis;
 - 2. the individual who performed the analysis;
 - 3. the analytical method number used;
 - 4. the results of each analysis; and
 - 5. quality control/assurance results.
- D.** Records of all inspections, sampling and laboratory analysis will be maintained for five years.

E. A monitoring report will be submitted to EPA Headquarters each year which will include:

- 1. a summary of the annual inspection;**
- 2. a summary of wet season visual inspection(s);**
- 3. sampling protocol;**
- 4. laboratory results;**
- 5. certification of compliance; or, documentation of noncompliance with proposed measures to bring the facility into compliance.**

F. Inspection records, monitoring reports and certifications of compliance will be signed by the Commanding Officer of the facility, or a designated representative.

APPENDIX F

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

Best Management Practices. Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of U.S. waters, including treatment requirements, recycling, reduction, reuse, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand. The quantity of oxygen used by bacteria in consuming organic matter in a sample of wastewater (usually measured over a 5-day period).

Clean Water Act. Redesignated name for the Federal Water Pollution Control Act following the 1977 amendments; the national law under which storm water management is regulated.

Contaminant. Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse affect on air, water, or soil.

Conveyance. A channel or passage that conducts or carries water, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, or container.

Discharge. The discharge of a pollutant when used without qualification.

Discharge Monitoring Report. The required report (usually generated monthly) of the monitoring results for NPDES permitted discharges.

Effluent. The water and the quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents that are discharged from a point source.

Effluent Limitation. Any restriction imposed by EPA on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollution that are discharged from point sources into U.S. water, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.

First-Flush Grab Sample. An individual sample of water taken during the first 30 minutes of a storm event. The pollutants in this sample can often be used as a screen for non-storm water discharges because such pollutants are flushed out of the system during the initial portion of the discharge.

Flow-Weighted Composite Sample. A sample taken by combining many small samples of at least 100 milliliters each. The time interval between samples, or the volume of each sample, is proportional to the total flow since the last sample was taken.

Grab Sample. A single sample of wastewater taken without regard to time or flow.

Illicit Discharge. Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges from firefighting activities.

Indirect Discharger. A facility that discharges to a publicly owned treatment works, either directly or through a publicly owned sewer system.

Monitoring. The measurement, sometimes continuous, of water quality.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The system of permits for point source discharges to surface waters issued by EPA or by states with EPA approved programs.

Nonpoint Source. Any source of water pollution or pollutants not associated with a discrete conveyance, including runoff from fields, forestland, or construction activity.

Outfall. A point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges into U.S. waters and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other U.S. waters and are used to convey U.S. waters.

Permit. An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or a delegated state to implement the requirements of the NPDES process. This includes a NPDES general permit but does not include any permit that has not yet been the subject of EPA final action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

pH. A unit for measuring hydrogen ion concentrations. A pH of seven indicates a neutral water or solution. At a pH lower than 7 a solution is acidic; at a pH higher than 7, a solution is alkaline.

Point Source. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological material, radioactive materials, (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954) heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean sewage from vessels.

Privately Owned Treatment Works. Any device or system that is used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works and is not a publicly owned treatment works.

Process Wastewater. Any water that, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works. Any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature that is owned by a state or municipality. This includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a publicly owned treatment works providing treatment.

Significant Material. Includes but not limited to, any fuel, solvent, detergent, fertilizer, pesticide, hazardous substance, or EPCRA section 313 chemical.

Significant Spill. Release of oil or hazardous substance in excess of reportable quantity under section 311 of the CWA or section 102 of CERCLA.

Storm Water. Storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage

Toxic Pollutant. Any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

U.S. Waters. Refers to the following:

- a. All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

- b. All interstate water, including interstate wetlands;
- c. All other water, such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters (1) that are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes, (2) from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce, or (3) that are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- d. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as U.S. waters under this definition;
- e. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
- f. The territorial sea; and
- g. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

APPENDIX G

ACRONYMS

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ACRONYMS

BMP	= Best Management Practices
BOD	= Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CERCLA	= Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	= Code of Federal Regulations
COD	= Chemical Oxygen Demand
CWA	= Clean Water Act
DMR	= Discharge Monitoring Report
EPCRA	= Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
FOTW	= Federally Owned Treatment Works
MS4	= Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSDS	= Material Safety Data Sheet
NOI	= Notice of Intent
NOT	= Notice of Termination
NOV	= Notice of Violation
NPDES	= National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	= Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA	= Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ	= Reportable Quantity
SARA	= Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SIC	= Standard Industrial Classification
SPCC	= Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
SWP3	= Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TSS	= Total Suspended Solids

